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CUBAN POLITICIANS HANDLE CRISIS TO THEIR ADVANTAGE

Emergency Developing Between
Island and United States With
Approach of Election Year

Move From Washington Ex-
pected in Consequence of Gen.
Crowder's Abrupt Departure

By GARDNER L. HARDING
HAVANA, Aug. 13.—(Special Correspondence)—That there is at present a crisis in the affairs of this island, political, financial and moral—the last a Latinism for an advanced state of public opinion—almost any informed person in this city is perfectly willing to admit. The trouble is that there has generally been a crisis ever since Tomas Estrada Palmer was inaugurated first president of the Republic of Cuba on May 20, 1902. And the likelihood is that next year, with a keenly contested national election already casting its shadows over the country, there will be even more of a crisis than there is now.

In these circumstances, an emergency, calling on renewed American tact and generous-mindedness and sounder Cuban stability, is not a new one; nor is it a new feature that Cubans are worrying less about the outcome than Americans. But it is obvious here that the controversy has become a bit wearying on both sides and regrettable things are liable to be done and said before the corner is safely turned—possibilities which give Cuba, with its acute understanding of the whole delicate relation of the United States to Latin America, a strategic advantage in going some distance farther along her own sweet way. The conditioning factors are, of course, the still prevailing immense respect for the American square deal among the great mass of enlightened Cubans who understand it, and the traditional popular attitude for Cuban's liberation. A still more effective brake is the unusual and peaceful prosperity of the island, in which the United States, with something like a \$1,000,000,000 of investments here, is a voluntary partner, with many prudent reasons for not becoming too irascible with Cuban normalcy.

Question of Extravagance
Cuban normalcy apparently consists of engaging so ardently in the preparations for a presidential campaign that the moral standards of politics have to drop to a few paces under stress of competition. Essentially this is the crux of the matter. It is pre-election year in Cuba, and the delicate question with which Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, American Ambassador, has been faced is how to prevent the prevailing extravagance—to use a mild term for affecting the public credit. The terms of the Platt amendment impose on America that responsibility, and it is a relation between one presumably free nation and another extremely difficult to administer.

General Crowder's abrupt departure from the island a week ago, apparently under equally hasty orders from the Department of State, gave Cuban political circles a very bad shock. In spite of the reassuring editorials of the Administration papers—"We do not know why General Crowder has been called to Washington," says El Mundo, the chief of them, only this morning, "and we do not care"—has not removed at all the profound apprehension that the next move is with Washington and may come very soon.

Passage of Lottery Bill
General Crowder's departure, although everybody knows it was planned as long ago as June 30, also coincided with the passage over the President's veto of a bad lottery bill, wedged in between two perfectly good bills, that had notoriously aroused his disapproval. This was unfortunate.

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BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The British Board of Trade figures show imports of July £7,818,000, exports £5,953,000, and re-exports £2,739,000.

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GENERAL WU PEI-FU DECLARES FOREIGN POWERS RESPONSIBLE FOR DISORGANIZATION IN CHINA

Cease Intervention, He Asserts,
and Order Will Come Quickly
—Peking Recognition Urged

By GROVER CLARK
By Special Cable

PEKING, Aug. 13.—The disbandment of troops, the clearing up of financial difficulties, and the development of communications, industry and education, can come only after China is unified under a strong central government, said Gen. Wu Pei-fu, who is regarded as the strongest single influence in Chinese politics outside Manchuria, in an exclusive interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at his headquarters. He declared that indirect and unintentional foreign intervention in Chinese affairs prolongs disorganization, and delays nationwide recognition of Peking's authority. General Wu asserted that foreign powers prevent the carrying out of justice and make possible the continued hatching of plots by allowing political criminals refuge in foreign concessions. He wants for Chinese authorities the same police power over Chinese in the concessions as outside, thus checking political wrongdoing by insuring punishment. Second, the powers' failure to enforce the arms embargo, he believes, enables anti-government factions and bandits to get unlimited supplies of arms.

Plan for Unification

Although he does not believe foreign governments are deliberately aiding disorganization, General Wu thinks they fail to realize the seriousness of indirect intervention. Cease intervention, he says, and order will come quickly, because the majority of the people of all the provinces would be loyal to the central government if they were not so divided. Unification could be secured by Peking supplying the loyal factions with arms and money and by sending invading armies into recalcitrant provinces.

General Wu believes a conference of factional leaders useless, because the constitution would be unduly on display, leading to unnecessary delay. Pending the establishment of a legal government, independents should be treated as traitors, and not dealt with as equals.

Parliamentarians must complete the constitution immediately, says General Wu, and before electing a President. If the present Parliament cannot complete the constitution, the members who have left Peking, thus preventing a quorum, must be severely punished. Re-election will be held immediately after the expiration of the term of the present Parliament on Oct. 10. The new Parliament could finish the constitution.

MEXICAN PARLEY BELIEVED ENDED

State Department Awaits Report
From American Commission—
Formal Conversations Follow

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Reports received at the State Department are said to indicate that the long period of negotiations with Mexico on the outcome of which will depend the recognition of the Obregon Government, are at an end. Charles B. Warren and John Barton Payne, the American commissioners, who at all times kept the State Department advised of the progress here, are understood to have completed the preparation of their report for Mr. Hughes.

The Warren-Payne report of course is not binding in any way on the Government, simply affording a basis on which the State Department can take up formally the consideration of an understanding with Mexico, looking to a restoration of full diplomatic relations. When the matter is in a form satisfactory to Charles E. Hughes, the next step will be to place it before President Coolidge for approval. No delay is expected at this end in determining what the action of the Administration will be. There is, however, some uncertainty regarding the time the Mexican Government will take to ratify the agreement, in view of the fact that the entire negotiations are subject to review in the Mexican Congress.

KEMAL ADDRESSES TURKISH ASSEMBLY

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—Mustafa Kemal Pasha, in his opening address before the new assembly, demanded loyalty to the national sovereignty. He made a plea for taxation reform, and additional schools, and promised protection for aliens and for capital. He asked credits for public roads and railways, and urged the suppression of brigandage. The debate on ratification of the Lausanne Treaty begins Thursday.

SOVIETS SEIZING WHEAT IN CAUCASUS

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—Dispatches received here report much suffering in Georgia and Azerbaijan. The Soviets are seizing wheat and foodstuffs. The revolt of peasants in the Crimea has been suppressed by the Red Army.



Gen. Wu Pei-fu

elect a President or carry on ordinary business as needed. General Wu strongly opposes any attempt to get a President by any means but a regular parliamentary election.

Possibility of Dictatorship
General Wu thinks the constitution should provide a strong central government, with the provinces simply administrative units and not having independent power. The traditions of the Government in China and the present conditions make the plan for a federation of semi-independent provinces unworkable and dangerous.

The correspondent of the Monitor had two long talks with Gen. Wu Pei-fu, and personal contact confirmed emphatically the opinion formed from talks with others that he is strongly patriotic and absolutely sincere, but has a poor political judgment. He is ready to do anything he is convinced will help the country, even to the elimination of himself as a factor, but he honestly believes he is one of the few truly patriotic military leaders.

Asked if he had considered the possibility of making himself a dictator, General Wu's reply indicated that he had, and that if he felt it necessary to save the country from complete ruin, he would try. General Wu has no understanding of the real meaning of a democratic government, and believes the country should be ruled from the top down through the ruler. He should consider first the people's welfare. General Wu could be splendidly useful as a ruler, under a real statesman, in whom he had confidence, but because of bad political judgment he may easily do much harm, acting independently. A break between General Wu and Tsao Kun may come at any time, unless Tsao Kun follows Gen. Wu Pei-fu's advice.

RUHR PEACE HELD GERMANY'S HOPE

Economic Normalcy Impossible
Without It, Says American
Attaché at Berlin

"The only hope for the economic restoration of Germany is that the invasion of the Ruhr will cease," said Donald L. Breed, United States Assistant Commercial Attaché at Berlin, who is in this country on leave after two years' service, when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked him this morning if there was light ahead for the German people. He continued:

Cheap iron and coal and steel from the Ruhr, together with cheap labor, are what have enabled Germany to underbid her competitors in the market for manufactured goods. At the present time supplies from the Ruhr are practically cut off, and production is falling off in almost every German industry.

The resignation of Wilhelm Cuno will not materially affect the economic situation. No German ministry can radically alter the Cuno program, which was simply to "sit tight" and try to keep the people satisfied until some arrangement about reparations could be made.

Antagonism Increased

The passive resistance in the Ruhr has not had special direction from Cuno. The people sprang to it naturally. Many German business men and manufacturers have been in prison for refusing to give information about their industries to the French, but little has been accomplished by their imprisonment except an increase in German antagonism.

Germany is so badly overcrowded that she must live by manufacturing and exporting her manufactures. She is keenly interested in developing a market, not only in the United States, but in South America, and wherever else opportunity offers.

At present, and for long to come, Mr. Breed holds, Germany will be in the market to buy raw material and food. She is now taking grain and a limited amount of copper and cotton from the United States. Payment for these supplies is made in dollars, but, especially in the case of cotton, she buys in constantly decreasing amounts. A loan is regarded as her only hope, throughout Europe, but it is generally held that there is no prospect of such relief while supplies from the Ruhr are cut off.

Situation Confusing

"Cost accounting is a lost art in Germany," said Mr. Breed, when questioned about the currency situation. "When I left on July 24, the mark was

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FRANCE RESENTS BRITISH CHARGES OF ILLEGAL ACTS

Allegations in Regard to Ruhr
Occupation Held to Be
Too Late

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 13.—French attention is divided between events in Germany and the British note. It is the German menace of revolt, already resulting in the downfall of Wilhelm Cuno, who is replaced by Gustav Stresemann, which is perhaps more interesting than the academic and retrospective controversies of the Baldwin Government. In the one case, grave happenings threatened to change the face of Europe and in the other case the outpouring of words will not alter the French resolution as expressed yesterday by Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, again in two discourses in which he insisted that France was not only right but had the means of carrying out its policy.

Even were there the greatest possible upheaval in Germany, of which there are premonitory signs, the French are confident that they could prevent the trouble spreading to the Ruhr valley and the Rhineland. Indeed they would be able to organize these territories the better. The contrast with the chaos prevailing in the rest of Germany would inevitably, even against French desire, tend to detach these territories. France looks unmoved at the prospects of a real smash and confusion in Germany, but on the whole regards this issue as a fact more important than the issue of words raised by England.

Turning-Point in European Diplomacy
Nevertheless, there are many comments on it today. The document does represent a turning point in the history of European diplomacy, and later on it will be seen to be more important even than the biggest happenings. It may be true that European diplomats are adding while Berlin is burning, and that there seems something trivial, untimely and irresponsible in a mere exchange of opinions at such a grave moment. But these opinions, thus expressed and crystallized will long stand up as landmarks in Europe. The British note, though containing nothing new, is a complete exposition of the British viewpoint.

Naturally it has made a bad impression. Particularly does France resent the references to the illegality of the Ruhr occupation. If, in fact, France is to confer with the Coal Commission here immediately, it is a complete repudiation of the British viewpoint.

British Allegations Serious
The invasion would be without justification, and M. Poincaré would go down in history as a militarist of the worst type. The British allegation is indeed serious, but it comes seven months too late. The British note, however, although he believed the enterprise would fail, in January last.

Everything depends upon the interpretation of paragraph 18, the reparations section of the Treaty. The French consider the phrase "other measures" should be taken literally. The British contend that it must be read in a legal sense, as indicating similar measures to those already enumerated, namely financial and economic, and that those measures be confined to the districts already occupied. The French also declare that the phrase "other measures" means individual governments, whereas the British thesis is that throughout the Treaty, the Allies acting together is contemplated. Can this matter essentially be one to be judged by the World Court? The British proposition in this respect will never be accepted.

Question of Legality Too Late

The French may be sure of their case, but wherever questions of national sovereignty, wherever the national flag is engaged, it is certain that through the country, the Government would run the risk of being condemned. Therefore it would seem that in reality in grave matters, the World Court is useless. It requires a

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GASOLINE PRICE REDUCTIONS RAISE CRY OF "BANKRUPTCY"

Middle West Dealers Plead for Protection as Low Mark
Is Reached—East to Be Unaffected

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—Many of the small refineries are threatened with failure unless they are protected and obtain a price that will equal the cost of production, according to statements brought out by the gasoline price war started by South Dakota, and which has spread to several other states of the middle west, with reductions in price ranging from 11 cents of gasoline down to a range of from 11 cents to 22.5 cents a gallon in various places.

In South Dakota, where Gov. W. H. McMaster declared the former price of 26.5 cents a gallon was "no less than highway robbery," and obtained a large quantity of gasoline to be sold by the State at 16 cents a gallon, gasoline sold yesterday for 15.5 cents a gallon, the lowest price in 10 years. Drivers adopted the slogan, "Fill her up," and sales were reported trebled.

Independent dealers in South Dakota said they saw only bankruptcy ahead, and at Milwaukee, Wis., where a three-cent reduction is predicted,

New Cabinet Is Announced in Berlin



Dr. Gustav Stresemann

On the Resignation of Wilhelm Cuno as Chancellor of Germany, Dr. Stresemann Was Invited by President Ebert to Form a New Cabinet, Which Offer He Accepted

COAL TO BE CHIEF SUBJECT AT FIRST CABINET MEETING

Belief Prevails President Will
Call Both Sides to Capitol
for Parley

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Federal Government moved today to avert an anthracite strike by inviting representatives of both the operators and miners to confer with the Coal Commission here immediately.

A telegram conveying the invitation to both sides went forward shortly after noon. It was signed by coal commission officials after they had conferred with President Coolidge.

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—President Coolidge will take up with his Cabinet, at their meeting tomorrow, the question of what to do to avert a strike in the anthracite mines. He conferred today with Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and George Otis Smith, a member of the United States Coal Commission, on the fast-approaching issue. The impression given by advisers to the Executive was that the chief topic to be considered at the first session of the President with his entire Cabinet would be this issue.

Mr. Smith said he laid before the President the results of his conference with John Hays Hammond, chairman of the coal commission, at Gloucester yesterday; he also submitted to Mr. Coolidge the accumulation of facts about the anthracite industry, gathered by the fact-finders in their 10 months of operation.

Conference Is Hinted

That the fuel situation has assumed large proportions in the Administration's activities was evident from the developments today. With the threat of the miners to walk out on Aug. 31, when their present contract expires, less than three weeks away, the belief prevailed among persons in a position to know that the President would call a conference of the opera-

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Whisky Maker's Sales Decline 75 Per Cent

New York, Aug. 13.—LIEUT.-COL. JOHN DUVILLE, Irish whisky manufacturer, who arrived today on the Baltic, declared that the consumption of his product had fallen off 75 per cent since 1918. He said that in America, unemployment in Ireland, and taxes in England were causes for this.

RAIL UNIONS PLAN WAGE MEETINGS

Firemen and Switchmen Contemplate Moves for Increases

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 13 (AP)—Approximately 350 general chairmen of the eastern, western, southern and Canadian associations of general committees, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, have been called to convene in special session at Chicago Sept. 6. For the purpose of giving consideration to the question of inaugurating a wage movement, according to the official circular mailed to all members of associations of general committees, D. B. Robertson, president of the brotherhood, announced today.

Mr. Robertson said he understood T. C. Cushman, president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, would convene all his general chairmen in Chicago at the same time to inaugurate a movement for increased wages.

Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Engineers, when asked if his general chairmen would join the firemen in a joint movement for increased wages, said that the laws of his organization did not call for the convening of general chairmen to inaugurate a wage movement, as did the rules of the other brotherhoods, and that no similar action was contemplated as present.

The amount of the pay increase to be asked of the railroads would be determined by the general chairmen, Mr. Robertson said. The firemen were given a cut of approximately 12 1/2 per cent by the United States Railroad Labor Board on July 1, 1921, he said. Whether this would be the amount of the increase to be requested, Mr. Robertson would not say.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13 (AP)—General chairmen of the Switchmen's Union of North America have been summoned to meet here on Sept. 6 to consider wage questions, it became known today. A letter issued by T. C. Cushman, international president of the organization, fixed the date.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS QUIT CONSTANTINOPLE

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—Native Christians continue to leave Constantinople. As the date of the allied evacuation approaches the Greeks and Armenians make their way out of the city. The abandoned property is falling into the hands of the Government.

The Turkish military has been urged to reconsider its penalties. General Harinot has asked clemency for the Turkish Christians serving with the allied forces of occupation. Several hundred Armenians and Greeks are affected.

DR. G. STRESEMANN FORMS HIS CABINET; REICH CRISIS ENDS

Wilhelm Cuno Hands In Resignation and New Chancellor Is Appointed

Depreciation of Mark and Food
Crisis Caused Government's
Downfall

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The new German Cabinet was officially announced today according to a General News dispatch from Berlin as follows: Premier and Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

Minister of Finance, Herr Hilferding, Radical. Minister of Economy, Hans von Raumer, German People's Party. Minister of Railways, Herr Heinrich, Director of the Deutsche Werke. Minister of Justice, Herr Radbruch, Socialist. Minister of Home Affairs, Herr Fuchs, Center Party.

The ministries of Defense, Posts and Telegraphs, and Labor remain unchanged, being headed respectively by Dr. Gessler, Herr Stinck and Dr. Heinrich Braun.

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS
By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Wilhelm Cuno handed in his resignation as Chancellor, together with that of each member of his Cabinet, to President Ebert yesterday evening. The President then invited Gustav Stresemann to organize a new government. Herr Stresemann accepted the task, and the official announcement of the resignation of Herr Cuno and the personnel of the new Cabinet is expected today.

Thus is ended for the moment, the most severe crisis Germany has known since the Kaiser's abdication in November, 1918. The gravity of this crisis has not been fully appreciated abroad. It has been growing hour by hour since last January, every day assuming a more menacing form as the result of Germany's economic position. An idea of how grave this position has become in the last seven months is well illustrated by the position of the mark, which on January 10 was worth 10.20 to the dollar, whereas on Saturday transactions were reported around 4,000,000 to the dollar.

Case of Cuno Downfall
It was to this that Herr Cuno owes his downfall, for this great depreciation of the mark at once produced a food crisis, which in turn embittered the working classes and lifted them up in solid opposition to him. Strikes were called in protest against the Government's "incompetence," and there was nothing left for Herr Cuno to do other than to resign or put the strikers and their demonstrations down by force of arms.

One of the important members of the Reichstag told The Christian Science Monitor yesterday before the Cabinet had reached its decision to resign, that "a peaceful settlement of this grave crisis depends wholly on the Government's resignation." He added: "The Social Democrats and the Communists who are now in open opposition to the Government have not the necessary majority in the Reichstag to overturn the Cuno Ministry. Despite this, however, the situation obtaining here is such that the Social Democratic attitude will force him to decide whether he will resign or whether he will adopt strong measures to repress the disorders which are bound to come from the workers if he does not quit."

This meant in other words that Herr Cuno would be compelled to resign or to use the police and perhaps the Reichswehr to maintain his Government.

There is much conjecture how long the coalition now being formed last. The views of the German People's Party and the Social Democrats with regard to taxation and foreign policy are well-nigh irreconcilable, and political prophets declared they could not work together in double harness very long.

Demands by Socialists
At a joint meeting of the four bourgeois parties and the Social Democrats in the Reichstag yesterday afternoon the Social Democrats submitted a number of demands, among

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EIGHT-HOUR SHIFTS BEGIN FOR MEN AT BLAST FURNACES

GARY, Ind., Aug. 13 (AP)—The eight-hour day in the United States Steel Corporation mills here becomes a reality today. The change from the two-shift to the three-shift system included at first only the blast furnace workers.

Open hearth workers will be placed on the eight-hour shift on Aug. 16, it is reported, and by the end of the year every worker in the Gary plant will be on the eight-hour basis.

As a result of the change, the men will receive a wage increase of 25 per cent, figuring on the basis of time employed, but they actually will receive 80 cents a day reduction in wages. Under the old system, however, they had to work four hours longer to earn \$4.50, than they will to earn \$4.

It will require the hiring of 500 additional blast furnace men at Gary to put the program into full effect. It is estimated that in the United States it will require employment of 65,000 more workers and an increase in the annual payroll of \$45,000,000.

PRESIDENT CERTAIN TO BACK TRIBUNAL

Mr. Coolidge, a Word-Weigher, Is Pledged to "Carry Out Harding Policies"

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Advocacy of Calvin Coolidge for President in 1924 by George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, both "irreconcilables," is not to be construed as prima facie evidence that Mr. Coolidge has deserted the World Court. This writer has the best of authority for believing that the President has given no assurances to anyone on that score. Mr. Coolidge in his conferences with political leaders during the last 10 days has maintained a masterly silence on a variety of subjects. The World Court is one of them.

Speculation as to the true inwardness of the Moses-Borah tactics in launching the Coolidge boom continues to be the dominating topic wherever politicians are gathered. But the early supposition that the President has gone over to the irreconcilable camp is destined before long to be deprived of foundation. That, at least, is the judgment of men who know Mr. Coolidge. Even the pleadings of his actual intentions, for he has not communicated them.

Pledged to Harding Policies
What they are basing their belief on is the President's reiterated purpose to "carry out Harding policies." They are convinced that that program includes, in particular, adherence to the World Court. Mr. Harding and espoused more fervently than ever in what was practically his last utterance at San Francisco.

During those fateful moments in California when the feasibility of publishing the World Court speech was under discussion, Mr. Harding referred to his project to take America into the international tribunal as "my great work." Though his heart was set upon its accomplishment, he was under no illusions as to the difficulties that had first to be surmounted. Thus, in the same breath in which Mr. Harding termed the court his "great work," he frankly voiced the apprehension that he might not be able to carry it out.

The paramountcy to which the late President had elevated the court among "Harding policies" is, of course, not unknown to Calvin Coolidge. That is why many political leaders regard it fundamental that Mr. Coolidge will adhere to the court proposition. As Mr. Harding's fare-

well message adhered to it not passively, but passionately, there is an expectation that President Coolidge will do no less.

Welches Promises Carefully
It is pointed out that no man ever entered the White House, who chose and weighed his words more carefully before giving them utterance. It would be wholly un-Coolidge-like for the President to say—for example, that he intended carrying out all "Harding policies" except one, the World Court.

In irreconcilable quarters the thought is encountered that President Coolidge will be executing "Harding policies" faithfully by letting sleeping dogs lie—by permitting the World Court protocol to rest indefinitely in the pigeonholes of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Irreconcilables quote Mr. Harding's assertion, prior to the Alaskan trip, that he would wage no crusade for the court. They say, therefore, that Calvin Coolidge is under no obligation to do anything but let senatorial nature take its course.

World Court advocates retort that such a procedure would amount to "sabotaging" the proposition. Besides, they insist, the late President did crusade for the court throughout his western trip. A participant in the pigeonholes of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, culminating with the San Francisco address, which many of his friends believe will live as Harding's chief contribution to political history. They consider it unthinkable that President Coolidge would "turn down" that fervent, categorical affirmation of "Harding policy." Politicians who are fondling hopes to the contrary are said to be on the threshold of a rude awakening.

EGYPT TO APPOINT WASHINGTON ENVOY

By Special Cable
CAIRO, Aug. 13.—It is probable that the Government of Egypt will appoint Seifullah Youry Pasha the first Egyptian ambassador to Washington. Youry was educated in England. He is reported to be the best dressed man in Egypt. He excels in various sports, notably in boxing and fencing, and is one of the best polo players in Egypt. He married Princess Zeinab, granddaughter of the Khedive Ismail and cousin of King Fuad. A likely candidate for the first secretaryship in Washington is Dr. Ibrahim Rashad, one of the most brilliant young Egyptians.

The Egyptian Government recently appointed representatives in London and Paris, while the Rome nomination is expected shortly. This, with the Washington appointment, completes the diplomatic representation decided upon.

Washington Observations

Washington, Aug. 13.—The Coolidge boys, John and Calvin Jr., are preparing for college at Mercersburg Academy in Pennsylvania. At first, their parents planned to send them to "prep" somewhere in their native New England, whose landscape is thickly dotted with boys' schools. But Mercersburg was chosen because of its proximity to Washington. The academy nestles prettily in the Cumberland valley not far from the battle field of Gettysburg. The headmaster of Mercersburg is a famous Princeton man, Dr. William Mann Irvine, known as "Big Bill" when he used to tear through the Yale line in the late eighties as a member of a champion Tiger eleven. President and Mrs. Coolidge have been accustomed to motor to Mercersburg periodically to visit their boys. Last year Mr. Coolidge laid the cornerstone of the school's new library and assembly hall.

Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, was among last week's throng of interesting visitors in Washington. Efforts to "draw" him on his political intentions were futile, but his friends insist he will be a receptive candidate for the Republican presidential nomination when 1924 rolls around. Lowden sentiment is still strong throughout the middle west. It can be remobilized easily for campaign purposes. Mr. Lowden has been living the life of a dirt-farmer at Oregon, Ill., for the last three years.

Somebody, who must have been a cynic, once observed that every time a United States Senator looked into a mirror, he fancied he saw a future President of the United States. Which recalls that at least three members of the Senate, hitherto not generally mentioned in connection with 1924, are ready to hurl their heads into the arena. The trio embraces James W. Wadsworth Jr. of New York; George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania; and Walter E. Edge of New Jersey. Each is said to be in a position to deliver his state's favorite-son vote at the National Republican Convention.

Calvin Coolidge and George Harvey happen both to be Vermonters—a circumstance that may impel the new President to keep the vivacious colonel on the job at the Court of St. James's if the latter consents "to stay put." Harvey is revisiting his native heath in the Green Mountain State before returning to England. Perhaps 1924 will

BRITISH SACRIFICE IS LAUDED BY PRESS

Government's Reply to France Is Supported by Liberal Organs

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 13.—The forecast contained in The Christian Science Monitor on Saturday of the momentous nature of the decisions which the British Government have taken regarding the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr Valley are more than justified by the official text of the reparations correspondence published here today. Hitherto the British official disapproval of the Franco-Belgian action has been suppressed, in order to maintain the unity of the allied front, but the time has now come for a purely "pro-British" policy to which Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, has committed himself.

Probably never before has a political manifesto addressed by a great power to its allies on matters of world importance been couched in terms so outspoken as those now adopted, in stating the British case. The British case, briefly stated, is that the British material losses in the war—apart altogether from what has been subsequently suffered through damage to its trade and consequent unemployment—are so severe, as to be comparable to those of directly devastated countries. Great Britain has as good right therefore as have France and Belgium to demand reparations from Germany.

Damaged Reparations Charges
The Cabinet's view, however, is that the action which France and Belgium have taken, not only reduces, instead of improving, the prospect of obtaining any reparations at all, but is also itself illegal.

The British Government, therefore, dissociates itself from it, and indicates definitely that it reserves the freedom to take an independent action of its own if it fails to bring its allies round to its way of thinking. At the same time France is reminded that Great Britain cannot afford to be the only nation to pay its interallied debts, and that the commencement of payment, of at any rate a part of the interest on French borrowings from this country, "should be made as soon as sterling and the French exchange becomes reasonably stable." This demand is qualified by the promise to write off roughly half of the total of the allied and dominion indebtedness, by restricting the gross amount asked for from allied and enemy countries combined to the sum that Great Britain itself is under obligation to repay to the United States.

Evolution of British Opinion
An entirely new situation is thus created. It represents the slow, but not on that account the less pronounced, evolution of British public opinion. It is an evolution dependent upon no desire to overlook Germany's great and manifest delinquencies in the past. It rests solely upon the traditional British tendency to demand fair play from all, and especially to require it from the stronger toward the weaker side. The British people have begun to think that this fair play is denied, and their sympathies, which hitherto have been loyal to France, tend to move away from what seems to them to be the more aggressive militarist oppression.

The bluntness with which the British view has been stated has given pro-French apologists here an opportunity for a retort, of which they are already availing themselves. The Daily Mail, for example, today charges Mr. Baldwin with "a policy made in Germany," an allegation which would have been more effective if Wilhelm Cuno had not found himself obliged, so lately as last week, when referring to the British attitude to warn his fellow countrymen not to be "so foolish as to imagine sympathies for Germany where there are none." The Morning Post is the only other influential journal here which today seriously attacks the Cabinet for the issues it has raised. Even the Morning Post, however, admits "the sobering effects which they" (these issues) "will have, or ought to have, on the people of France and Great Britain, as they painfully realize how profound is the difference between their two governments, and to what a dreadful catastrophe those differences, if permitted to develop, may some day lead."

With these two exceptions, the opinion here, as expressed in the daily

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DR. G. STRESEMANN FORMS HIS CABINET; REICH CRISIS ENDS

(Continued from Page 1)

them one for greater activity by the Government in solving the reparations problem. Other demands were for a gold wage for workers, halting of the mark inflation, further drastic tax measures and the application for membership in the League of Nations. The entire Social Democrat program was accepted by the bourgeois parties, except the last point, since the new Government apparently does not want to go further and declare its willingness to become a member of the League.

Harmonizing Reich and Prussia
It is believed that the ministers of posts and communications, and of defense will keep their portfolios. Also attempts are to be made to bring the politics of the Reich and the politics of Prussia, which is its largest federal state into close harmony, by giving the Chancellor a seat in the Prussian Cabinet, and Herr Braun, the Social Democrat Prime Minister of Prussia, a seat in the Reich's Cabinet.

The fall of the Cuno ministry has been one of the strangest Cabinet crises in the history of Germany. The Government fell at the moment when the Chancellor could record his first foreign political success, namely, the dispatch of the British reply to France. Moreover, he accepted all the demands made by the opposition, and still enjoyed the support of a small majority in the House. Baron von Rheinbaben, who is the right hand of the new Chancellor, summarized Herr Cuno's fall in these words: "Herr Cuno went because the harvest was late and money of high denominations was not ready." It is generally admitted in Reichstag circles that these two things were mainly responsible for the Government crisis, since they created unrest among the masses, and this in turn caused the Social Democrats to withdraw their support from the Chancellor.

Strangeness of Cuno Crisis
The fact that even in the ranks of the new Coalition Government, there is considerable dissatisfaction with the great coalition, only adds to the strangeness of the past Government crisis. "The great coalition is very helpful, but came too soon," Anton Erkelens, one of the leading Democrats, remarked. "This was the last measure at our disposal in which there was still some confidence. It ought to have been used later in the day when the time was more critical, for conditions are bound to become worse." The advent of the big coalition, it is believed by the most competent political observers here, will mean a split in the Social-Democrat Party, and a revival of the old independent Social Democrat organization.

GRASP OF WORLD AFFAIRS URGED
Dr. Gibbons Advises Americans to Think Internationally
CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 13 (Special).—Citizens of the United States must sacrifice pride and personal prejudices before they can reach that knowledge of world affairs which will form a basis for international co-operation, was the conclusion reached by Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons of Princeton University, at the end of his series of lectures here. He declared that the American people must first of all give up those prejudices in regard to world affairs that were formed by partisan politics.

He pointed out that if they persisted in thinking of the international problems in terms of party politics, at elections, and candidates, looking to it for campaign advantages, they would find no solution. In speaking of the necessity for study, Dr. Gibbons said further: "We must sacrifice our personal pride, the I-told-you-so attitude, and make a first hand, unbiased study of the World Court, and of proposals for international co-operation. The mass of the American people have the requisite intelligence to form a sound opinion if they will seriously endeavor to understand the situation; for they have common sense, and inherent idealism, and the Anglo-Saxon stock is instinctively freedom-loving."

FRANCE RESENTS BRITISH CHARGES OF ILLEGAL ACTS

(Continued from Page 1)

unanimous vote of the League Council to submit matter to the World Court and to the League of Nations. However, it is obviously too late to raise the question of legality.

Moreover a commission of impartial experts to ascertain what Germany can pay has already been rejected by France, on the ground that nobody can fix such a variable thing as Germany's capacity to pay.

What gives a certain uneasiness is the British intimation that it will collect its interallied debts. Put in a nutshell, the British say that provided they are sufficient to pay its annuities to America it does not matter whether the money comes from France or Germany. If France makes it impossible for Germany to pay, then France must pay its debt to England. The French refuse to regard the matter in that light. They say that it would be obviously unfair to make them pay if they cannot recover the credits on Germany. One depends on the other and they blame England for making premature arrangements with the United States, instead of waiting till a general settlement is possible all round.

The gulf between the French and British conception is great. It would seem impossible to bridge it. It is doubtful whether M. Poincaré will reply immediately. Rather, it is expected that he will ponder the British document, and later renew conversations.

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geated for gauging the extent of Germany's ability to pay were studied with interest by officials here. His proposal for the creation of a body of impartial experts to advise the allied governments and the Reparations Commission as to Germany's capacity to pay recalled the plan outlined by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, in his New Haven speech last December.

In that speech, Mr. Hughes proposed the naming of an independent international commission of men well versed in finance to consider and report upon Germany's ability to pay. Among other things, he said: "The crux of the European situation lies in the settlement of reparations. There will be no adjustment of other needs, however pressing, until a definite and accepted basis for the discharge of reparation claims has been fixed. It is futile to attempt to erect an economic structure in Europe until the foundation is laid."

Mr. Hughes at that time expressed the view that "distinguished Americans would be willing to serve on such a commission."

French Seize Rhine Tugs

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13.—A telegram from Duisburg states that a few days ago a French battalion seized 30 big Rhine tugs in the harbors of Duisburg and Ruhrort. Soldiers went on board and expelled the crews in order to prevent sabotage. The seizure was effected because Germany refused to deliver the tugs which France claims under the reparations clause of the Versailles Treaty.

The Belgian Government has received the British answer to the recent Franco-Belgian note. The document was handed to George Theunis, the Premier, and Henri Jaspar, Foreign Minister, while on their holiday. In ministerial circles it is not believed that the note will lead to any new interallied negotiations. It does not contain any new suggestion except regarding the illegality of the Ruhr occupation. For the present, the only action that will be taken will be to acknowledge the receipt of the documents.

Communists Seize Lübeck

LÜBECK, Germany, Aug. 13 (AP).—Communists are holding this city, after having forced the Senate to retire. Reichswehr troops have arrived to attempt to restore order.

A. F. OF L. DESIRES BANK CLERKS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Hugh Fraunce, eastern representative of the American Federation of Labor, announces that the drive to organize New York bank clerks, undertaken several weeks ago by Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union No. 12,646, is receiving the support of the federation. He said that in some downtown banks women employees in clerical capacities are compelled to work longer than 54 hours a week, although the state labor code forbids women factory workers to be employed that long.

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BULGARIANS FORM DEMOCRATIC UNION

Alliance Regarded as Guarantee That Reds and Agrarians Will Not Carry Next Election

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Aug. 13.—Prof. Alexander Zankoff, a Prime Minister without party affiliations, has announced the fusion of all the constitutional parties, except the Liberal, for the coming elections. The name of the new organization is the "Democratic Union."

The effort to form an alliance of these parties is regarded as a guarantee that the Communists and agrarians, who have been urged to take united action by the Moscow Tahr International, will not carry the next election, control the Chamber, and put the Conservative Cabinet out of office. It took two months' steady effort, including a tour of the country by the entire Cabinet, with the exception of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kallioff, to bring about this result.

The support for fusion was practically unanimous everywhere, except in Sofia where old office-holders fought the proposal in the hope of returning to power.

The triumph for the fusion plan is regarded by its supporters as the greatest moral victory in a time of crisis in the history of Bulgarian political life.

The formation of the fusion was officially announced for July 24 and the signing of the protocol at that time was regarded as a mere formality, but an unexpected cleavage occurred and the protocol was finally signed just before midnight last night.

MR. SAYRE SCHEDULED FOR SIAMESE POST

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Aug. 13.—Francis B. Sayre, member of Harvard College faculty and son-in-law of former President Woodrow Wilson, expects to leave the United States in October, to accept an appointment as adviser in international law to the King of Siam, it has been announced from his summer home here.

Definite terms of the appointment will not be known until an answer is received from a cablegram sent. Siamese officials by Mr. Sayre in which he tentatively accepted, provided the post would entail a contract for a period of only one year.

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COAL TO BE CHIEF SUBJECT AT FIRST CABINET MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

miners' representatives in a day or two.

In view of the statements of members of the Coal Commission, made within the last few days, in which they emphasized the seriousness of a coal strike, it was thought likely that Mr. Coolidge would dispense with the suggestion that an appeal be made to the opposing factions to endeavor to compose their difference.

He was expected to issue a call to the disputants to meet in Washington and avail themselves of his offices in getting together on matters in controversy. The President would probably delegate a member or members of his Administration to serve as conciliator in the conference.

One member of the Cabinet let it be known that if he were President in the present emergency he would summon the operators and miners to a conference and urge them, in the name of public interest, to settle their dispute amicably and prevent a cessation of coal production.

"And if it did not do this, I would then take a repetition of what took place last year, when the miners went out."

Massachusetts Boycott Plan

Brings Reply From Operators

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13 (Special)

In answer to the Massachusetts Special Coal Investigating Committee's recent public statement that it would urge a boycott of anthracite in event of a strike in the coal fields, S. D. Warriner, chairman of the General Committee of Anthracite Operators has replied:

I am in accord with your view that a suspension of mining for the benefit of a special interest and to the detriment of the public is unjustifiable. Let us review the facts. The strike of 1922 was ordered as a predetermined act before the old agreement had expired and before the joint committee appointed to negotiate a new agreement had even met. The operators offered arbitration. The President of the United States intervened.

The union refused both and said, "We refused arbitration from the President of the United States notwithstanding all the pressure of the government was back of the proposal."

As soon as the major policy of the union was nullified by the settlement of the bituminous strike, a settlement of the anthracite was made possible and promptly reached.

The issues at which developed in the present emergency are as follows:

1. The operators at the outset asked for a joint pledge to the public that no suspension take place on Sept. 1, upon the understanding that the settlement should be retroactive. The United Mine Workers refused.

2. The operators endeavored to reach an adjustment of wages and conditions, but the United Mine Workers refused to continue negotiations, unless the operators first granted the closed shop with the check-off.

3. The operators refused to grant the closed shop with the check-off.
4. The operators offered to extend to April 1, 1924, the present contract with its wage scale and to grant certain of the union demands. This offer was not accepted, notwithstanding the United States Coal Commission found that present earnings added a reasonable standard of living.

5. Finally, the operators offered to arbitrate all disputes excepting the closed shop with the check-off.

The mine workers refused four of these propositions and the operators, one, viz., the closed shop with the check-off. Our objections to this proposition are that it is fundamentally unsound in principle, and expensive to users of anthracite. Our faith in our position is shown by our willingness to arbitrate. Without a surrender of vital principles, we have taken every step that has been suggested to avoid a suspension on Sept. 1. To have done otherwise would justify open use of force and violence.

In our judgment arbitration represents a sound social policy in a basic industry where collective bargaining is essential.

Relative to the cost of anthracite and the use of the boycott: The United States Coal Commission pays tribute to the anthracite operators for their restraint and co-operation with public officials during the anxious situation of last winter resulting from the strike, and the care used in the distribution of coal. It is our hope that, if continuity

of operation can be secured, the economic ill of which you complain will disappear. It is true that the cost of anthracite has risen, but although it has not receded from the peak, yet it is a fact that the peak of anthracite prices was never as comparatively high as many other commodities. The reports of the United States Coal Commission, including its later report on retail distribution, thoroughly covers the subject and invites your study.

You are quite correct in saying that anthracite is not a necessity. We frankly admit that in order to retain the asset of your markets we must compete in quality and service with other fuels. In conclusion, let us now repeat that we have always been ready in the present emergency to extend the old agreement, to resume negotiations, or to arbitrate to the end that there be no suspension of mining this year.

Coal Strike Held Unlikely

by Fact Finders' Chairman

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)

President Coolidge will not permit a coal strike, it was said here yesterday after a conference between John Hays Hammond, chairman of the Coal Fact Finding Commission, and Dr. George Otis-Smith, a member of that commission, who had hurried to Mr. Hammond's Gloucester home after a conference with the President in Washington Saturday. Dr. Smith returned here last night.

Mr. Hammond announced after the conference that he would go to Washington to see President Coolidge on the coal situation either Tuesday or Wednesday. It was also announced that a day or later that conference a joint meeting of anthracite mine operators and miners' officials would be held in New York. In a statement Mr. Hammond outlined the situation as follows:

I discussed the situation with the President recently and so did Dr. Smith. We found the President in accord with us and were convinced that the commission will receive his unequalled support. We had complete confidence that the situation can be handled.

The commission believes that neither the operators nor the miners will assume the responsibility of a lockout or strike. We realize that both are men of serious minds and realize the position they would be in before the public if a here today and gone tomorrow situation occurred. Both sides realize that a suspension of operation in the anthracite mining field would afford an opportunity for the bituminous miners to displace them of a large part of their market for anthracite coal.

Respective of whether there is a suspension of mining on Sept. 1, the anthracite operators realize that they must in the future meet serious competition with substitutes in their market. Recognition of this fact certainly will be a deterrent to both operators and miners in assuming responsibility for any suspension.

Strike Will Be Averted,

Miners' Official Believes

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)

William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, here today said he expected the strike of the anthracite miners on Sept. 1, upon the understanding that the settlement should be retroactive. The United Mine Workers refused.

He believes that the necessity for anthracite in New England and other places where this coal is used largely will settle the difference between the operators and the miners. Mr. Green said the miners were unable to see any justification for high prices of hard coal considering labor costs averaging \$4 and \$5 to get it to the mines.

LEGION TO MEET SEPT. 6-8

About 575 delegates from the 283 American Legion posts in Massachusetts will attend the fifth annual state convention which was called yesterday to meet at Marblehead Sept. 6, 7 and 8. The sharpest contest in the elections will be for delegates-at-large to the national convention. There are 3,400 Legion members in Massachusetts.

RUHR PEACE HELD GERMANY'S HOPE

(Continued from Page 1)

worth \$28,000 to the dollar; last Saturday it was \$4,000,000 to the dollar. No manufacturer can fill what it costs him to do business under such conditions."

Until the last six months, Mr. Breed said, there has been no opportunity for legitimate investment in Germany since the war, except the purchase of foreign currency, which was forbidden by law unless it was to be employed in the purchase of raw material. In November, however, banks began the issue of rye bonds and other forms of commodity security. These bonds are purchasable in paper marks at the market price, usually 5 per cent, is calculated on the market price of the commodity at the date of interest fall due. The ultimate security for these bonds is the commodity itself. The banks make loans to farmers or those engaged in other profitable industries on the basis of their production, and thus are able to secure their bonds with the actual commodity, he said.

Extravagance Cited

One result of the depreciation of currency which has often been overlooked, according to Mr. Breed, is the extravagance resulting from the universal attempt of those holding paper marks to get some value for them before the price falls again. Wasteful expenditure in restaurants and indulgence in many luxuries is common among speculators who have been able to make, "not money," explained Mr. Breed, "but paper marks."

Continuing, he said: Living conditions in general in Germany are abnormally low levels, with the result that owners of apartment houses have not infrequently been compelled to apply for poor relief. Subletting of apartments, however, is the universal rule, and as the first renter may charge the sublessee almost at his own pleasure, rents for small apartments may range from \$25 to \$100 a month. Light, heat, and every service is extra.

Food is purchasable in satisfactory quantity and quality at moderate prices. The requisite funds, but the majority of Berlin goes on short commons. With all its increase in population the capital is now receiving only 40 per cent of the milk supply which it used before the war.

The movement back to the land has enjoyed only a partial success. The farmers are now incomparably the most comfortable class in Germany, few of the city dwellers will go to the country, and with unemployment at 30 per cent, cities there is at present a shortage of agricultural labor.

Immigration, which many German people look to as one resource, is forbidden, in the majority of cases, by lack of funds.

CHURCH SERVICE

BROADCAST LATER

Special from Monitor Bureau

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13—The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday, Aug. 9, erroneously announced that the President Harding memorial service in First Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and Ninety-Sixth Street, New York City, would be broadcast from station WDT. The hour for the service was one hour earlier than the time allotted to station WDT for taking the air and actual broadcasting from the church was impossible.

A similar service, prepared by Dr. Palmer Lewis, First Reader of First Church, however, was repeated by a Christian Scientist at 12 o'clock (noon) and was heard by an audience estimated in excess of 50,000. It was interspersed with a solo, "Saw Ye My Saviour?" written by Mary Baker Eddy, and other selections from The Christian Science Hymnal.

Many listeners to WDT's programs, invalids and others, have written appreciative letters to the radio station expressing their gratitude for inspiration, comfort or healing.

In a statement to The Christian Science Monitor regarding the church service, John B. Tillotson, chairman of the Board of Trustees of First Church, said:

The Christian Science Monitor of Thursday, Aug. 9, erroneously announced the memorial service for Warren G. Harding would be held in First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, at 12 o'clock (noon) (standard time) and that it would be broadcast by radio. The memorial service was held in the church at 11 o'clock (daylight saving time) and was not broadcast by radio. A similar service, however, was sent out from the WDT station at 12 o'clock (noon) on Friday.

Mr. Tillotson had previously explained that "a large body of the board" had declined to approve the broadcasting of First Church's memorial service for President Harding.

MME. EAMES TO GO ABROAD

BATH, Me., Aug. 13 (Special)—Mrs. Emma Eames de Gorge, former Grand Opera singer, has decided to give up her home in this city. She intends to spend the coming winter in the south of France, and it is probable that she will eventually live in Paris. Her husband, Ernest, the baritone, will continue his concert tours through the United States, and when possible Madame Eames will accompany him to America.

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(Continued from Page 1)

Greek Statesman Unable to Surmount Obstacles Raised—Liberals Meet in Caucus

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Aug. 13—All efforts to form a national bloc have been wrecked, owing to the uncompromising attitude of certain elements and Alexander Zaimis, one-time Premier, who it was hoped would become the connecting link between the various parties, has failed to surmount the obstacles raised.

Colonel Gonatas, leader of the revolutionary Government, has reaffirmed the Government's intention of supporting any bloc comprising the necessary national elements that approve the work of the revolution. This naturally ousted the Metaxas who have been inimical to the revolution from its very inception.

Success for Mr. Zaimis, it is believed, would bring wholesale results for Greece, as his problem aims to work the country from its present isolation in relation to the outside world, and bring forth a reconciliation between the internal forces that are threatening to bring about a second and greater catastrophe.

The Liberals, refusing to join Mr. Zaimis, are exerting every effort to form a national bloc, basing their efforts on their popularity and sympathy with the revolution, whose loyal supporters they have been. Today they meet in caucus to discuss and draft out a final program for the coming election.

General Metaxas, who is trying to secure the help of former anti-Venizelist politicians, has asked Mr. Busios for his co-operation.

LABOR DELEGATES DEBATE OHIO PLAN

State Branch of Federation Opens Its Sessions at Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13—The

thirty-eighth annual convention of the Massachusetts State Branch, American Federation of Labor, was opened here today with a discussion of the Ohio plan of workmen's compensation, approved by the national body, but thrice rejected by the state branch. Advocates and opponents of the plan waged a stubborn debate. A vote will be taken later.

William Green, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, came from Indianapolis to lead the fight for its adoption. He is the author of the Ohio workmen's compensation law, which calls for self-insurance by employers.

He said his aim was to secure the adoption of the Ohio plan, which would be a landmark in the history of the labor movement and a former president of the International Granite Cutters, Charles J. Hodson of Boston, legislative agent of the state branch, led the opposition.

A short time after the convention opened, James McEachern of Boston made a motion that those who acted as "strike-breakers" during the recent telephone strike be ejected from the convention hall. He referred particularly to Miss Annie E. Molloy, president of the old Local 1A, and her followers, who claim seats as accredited delegates.

Mr. McEachern's motion was carried but they refused to leave the hall. Another motion was made that the convention go into executive session. This motion was carried and was followed by another motion that the convention adjourn for lunch until 2 p. m.

Miss Julia S. O'Connor, president of the defeated strikers, was also at the convention. Miss Molloy claimed she played a convention call and displayed a Union office card. She was sent to her by mistake, as the card of her union was revoked by Miss O'Connor.

Three hundred delegates gathered for the convention and were addressed by Mayor Peter F. Sullivan, President William Walsh of the state branch, President Daniel Donovan of the Worcester Central Labor Union, Miss Elizabeth W. Burbank, director of Worcester Girls' Trade School, and Attorney John H. O'Brien, judge-advocate of the Massachusetts department of the American Legion.

O'Brien declared there was no foundation to stories that ex-service men were against organized labor, noting that the ranks of the American army in the World War were filled from those of labor.

RICHMOND OBSERVES CENTENARY

RICHMOND, Me., Aug. 13 (Special)—Richmond is celebrating this week its centenary as a city and also the two hundred and second anniversary of the founding of Fort Richmond by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Gov. P. P. Baxter and Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools of Cincinnati, O., delivered addresses today. Old Home Day will be observed tomorrow, and Wednesday will be Recreation Day.

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JANOWSKI LEADS CHESS CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

F. J. Marshall and M. A. Schapiro Are Tied for Second Place

AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS

David Janowski, F. J. Marshall, M. A. Schapiro, Edward Lasker, Oscar Chajes, A. B. Hodges, Vladimir Sourin, Oscar Tenner, A. E. Santasiere, H. R. Bigelow, H. H. Morrison.

LAKE HOPATONG, N. J., Aug. 13—The seventh round of competition in the ninth American chess congress, which is taking place at the Hotel Alamosa, finds David Janowski of Paris, French champion, occupying undisputed possession of first place in the standing as the result of the matches played in the fifth and sixth rounds Saturday and yesterday. Janowski won both his games and thus drew away from M. A. Schapiro, New York, and Abraham Kupchik, New York, who were tied with him at the end of the fourth round.

The longest game of the fifth round was between R. T. Black of Syracuse and A. E. Santasiere of New York. The latter played the white pieces in a queen's pawn opening which Black won after 50 moves. The shortest game was won by Oscar Chajes, New York, over Marvin Palmer, Toledo, Chajes winning a queen's gambit decline in 30 moves.

Oscar Tenner of New York gave Janowski a great battle in the sixth round. Tenner played the white men in a Vienna opening and it took the French champion 68 moves to gain the decision. The surprise of this round was the ease with which Edward Lasker, Chicago, defeated Kupchik. Lasker had the white side of the board and played a queen's pawn opening which he won in 25 moves.

The summary:

AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS

Fifth Round

F. J. Marshall, New York, defeated

Edward Lasker, Chicago, in 41 moves.

Abraham Kupchik, New York, defeated

Oscar Chajes, New York, in 45 moves.

David Janowski, France, defeated J. H. Morrison, Toronto, in 33 moves.

Schapiro, New York, defeated Vladimir Sourin, Washington, in 46 moves.

Hodges, New York, drew with

H. R. Bigelow, New York, after 48 moves.

R. T. Black, Syracuse, defeated A. E. Santasiere, New York, in 50 moves.

Oscar Chajes, New York, defeated Marvin Palmer, Toledo, in 30 moves.

Sixth Round

F. J. Marshall, New York, defeated Marvin Palmer, Toledo, in 25 moves.

Oscar Chajes, New York, defeated R. T. Black, Syracuse, in 49 moves.

H. R. Bigelow, New York, drew with

A. E. Santasiere, New York, after 35 moves.

Vladimir Sourin, Washington, defeated

A. B. Hodges, New York, in 54 moves.

J. H. Morrison, Toronto, drew with

M. A. Schapiro, New York, after 38 moves.

Edward Lasker, Chicago, defeated

Abraham Kupchik, New York, in 25 moves.

DRY LEAGUE ADDS

THREE TO COMMITTEE

Continuing reorganization of the

Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League to meet the changed situation in the state, three new members have been added to the state executive committee. They are: S. H. Thompson, wholesale hardware dealer, Lowell, and state president of the Massachusetts Citizens' Alliance with 65,000 members; Mrs. William Tilton, Cambridge, national legislative chairman of the Congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher Association, member of the National Women's Joint Congressional Committee editor for the National Women's Law Enforcement Committee of America representing 10,000 women, and member of the National Women's Advisory Committee of the United States Public Health Department, and Mrs. Mary G. Whiting, national legislative chairman of the Parent Teacher Association.

GEN. GOURAUD TO VISIT BOSTON

Gen. Henri J. Gouraud, the "Lion of the Argonne," will come to Boston Wednesday as the guest of the Rainbow Division. He will be received by the Governor and the Mayor. At the City Hall he will receive a silk American flag as a souvenir from American troops who served under him. A silver plate on the staff will bear the inscription: "Presented to General Gouraud, the Lion of the Argonne, by the City of Boston."

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"OPPRESSION" IN SOUTH BLAMED FOR NEGRO RUSH NORTHWARD

(Continued from Page 1)

Migration May Be Solution of "Race Inequalities" in Dixie Land, Boston Observer Says

That Negro migration to the north will in the end benefit north and south generally, as well as improve the condition of the Negro, is the opinion expressed by two Boston Negro leaders whose work brings them in close contact with the problems of the race. In commenting on the articles on Negro migration appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, both William Monroe Trotter, editor of the Guardian, a newspaper devoted to the interests of Negroes, and Butler R. Wilson, secretary of the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared that even temporary ill results from the shift in Negro population are few.

"Comparatively few southern Negroes have come to Boston," said Mr. Trotter, "because there are fewer opportunities for them to get work here than elsewhere; but those who have come here, as well as the much larger numbers who have gone elsewhere in the north, will make permanent and valuable citizens in their new home, I believe."

"Oppression" Is Blamed. Oppression in the south is the cause of the migration, in Mr. Trotter's opinion, "but it is not the only cause. I include all kinds of injustice, exploitation, and lack of educational opportunities, as well as the danger of mob violence. The south is the natural home of the Negro and he leaves it very reluctantly; but it is difficult for a self-respecting Negro to live there under present conditions. 'Low wages' is not the whole explanation of the economic situation which forces him away. He cannot secure justice in the courts and in business transactions with white men he is frequently subject to every kind of exploitation."

"He can be sent to the chain gang for trivial offenses or even on trumped-up charge, if the city in which he lives is in need of labor. He is denied educational opportunities, and what is hardest of all, he is not only a member of a degraded group himself, but he sees his children growing up in the same degradation. From the standpoint of humanity it is an excellent thing that these oppressed people are leaving the south."

The migration will not cause an oversupply of labor in the north, Mr. Trotter thinks. He pointed out that the restriction of immigration would leave new opportunities for Negro workmen and that the large migration of the last two or three years has not seriously disturbed the labor market. Negroes who come to the north are not among the lazy or shiftless members of their race, he believes. They come intending to find work and a home in the north, and their coming will not tend to make the problems of poverty more acute.

The migration may be the solution of race inequalities in the south, according to Mr. Trotter. He said: "Only a limited number of southern people, largely local politicians, are responsible for the injustice the Negro suffers. Business interests have never taken an active part in southern politics; but now self-interest, as well as humanity, may bring them to use their influence to right the Negro's wrongs, in order to keep their labor supply."

"Lesson to Be Learned." "We have never believed that the condition of oppression in the south was permanent. It is the work of a group only, who do not represent the best people of the south. This migration to the north will show all southerners that degradation, economic exploitation, lynching will never solve the race problem—or any other problem, for that matter. When this lesson is learned there will be better days for the Negro in the south."

Unlike Mr. Trotter, Mr. Wilson inclines to the belief that migration of southern Negroes to Boston and New England has been sufficient to afford a new index to the general condition in the movement and its effects. Boston has suffered no increase in poverty or crime from the coming of the migrants, he asserted.

One of the results of Negro migration which the north will find most noticeable, Mr. Wilson believes, is the presence of a new supply of dependable labor, unaffected by radical agitation.

"You won't find any Bolsheviks among the Negroes," he said. "Employers can place in the same dependence on them now that the Boston Navy Yard did during the World War." The Negro church, he said, is largely responsible for the ease with which southern Negroes have been assimilated in the population of northern states. Industry and obedience to law have always been primary teachings of the Negro church, he explained, and the church retains its hold on the Negro in the north, frequently being the first institution to get in touch with newcomers from the south. He credited Negro fraternal organizations with a similar influence. Mr. Wilson's forecast of the effects of the migration on the south was similar to that of Mr. Trotter.

RADCLIFFE INAUGURATION OCT. 30

Oct. 30 has been chosen as the date of the inauguration of Miss Ada Louise Comstock as president of Radcliffe College. Miss Comstock will, however, go to Cambridge to take up her duties about Sept. 1. At the same time Miss Bernice Veazey Brown, who has been chosen dean, will assume her new position.

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FILE

EDUCATIONAL

When Professors Cease to Teach

Chicago, Ill.
WHAT is the matter with American colleges? This is a timely question. The daily press, magazines, educational journals volunteer their opinions plentifully. Educators propound their theories. Some hold that students do not know how to study; others that they are "bored"; still others that they are "idle"; and recently a woman found the alumni the dreaded corrupters of would-be learned youth. Occasionally we find an educator honest enough, unselfish enough, and well enough informed to give us what seems to be nearer the truth.

One university president admitted that his institution "is not educating anybody"—very naïve, isn't it? Another confesses that students are in "the hands of inexperienced doctors of philosophy who know more about research than they do about teaching." One college head informs us that "teachers as a body know very little of the organs they are training, of their conditions, capacity, and method of procedure." Another says: "The trouble with many college professors is that they do not lead students to follow learning in the guide of life, since they are themselves too apt to believe in subjects." A really sincere president urges that the college that will "invite the youth of our land to its halls" should with "modesty and humility, perhaps, to our students, and with the 'dynamic of honesty' make certain the result. Then there is one college leader, former President McKeljohn of Amherst College, with the message that "we haven't anything to teach, haven't the wisdom to teach, and don't know what to say about life. . . . We are lost, mixed up, bewildered, and the young people have found it out." Refreshing, isn't it?

What is it all for? What a confession—and by college professors themselves! For 40 years we have endowed our universities with millions of dollars. We have erected huge groups of buildings. We have filled these buildings with the costliest equipments. We have paid high salaries to men who are required to give only two short hours a day to instructing students. They have leisure for research and for writing books. We have assembled large faculties of learned men. We have required them to take doctorate upon doctorate. We have sifted, selected, appointed on our college faculties only men who promised to dig deep into some matter which no one else knew, and which interested or benefited few. We have begged large sums of money for fellowships to attract bright young men, and to pay them for pursuing courses that lead to higher degrees. And for what?

Were many of these men chosen because they could best teach young people to become finer young men and women? No. Were they sifted and selected for ability to send into city and country men of cultivation, of taste, of manners, of character, the best in life? Largely not. Were many of them appointed on faculties because of their eagerness to produce in their classes men of character and sterling worth, men who might be leaders in state or nation? Emphatically not. They were chosen because they were Ph.D.'s and not because they were men of character, of taste, of manners, of character, the best in life? Largely not. Were many of them appointed on faculties because of their eagerness to produce in their classes men of character and sterling worth, men who might be leaders in state or nation? Emphatically not. They were chosen because they were Ph.D.'s and not because they were men of character, of taste, of manners, of character, the best in life? Largely not.

The average freshman today is, on entering college, as serious and as sincere about doing his college work well as was the freshman of 20 years ago. If he has had the usual high school training, he has worked hard, and he has learned to do his work well. The fault of young America is not in young America; it is in old America. We have grown so far from youth, have kept so aloof, shut up in office, in laboratories, and in library books, with our noses in dusty volumes, that we no longer know what is worth while. We don't know truth, we don't know life, and therefore we don't know youth. We have forgotten our own youth. We are so bent upon our own advancement, so self-seeking, so eager to see our names on the title pages of books and scholarly journals, that we have lost our sense of values.

Professors and Young Students
 Professors clearly show a dislike for young students; the levity of youth irritates them; students interfere with their research and other ambitions; the interest and effort necessary to teach efficiently take time, and, after all, they would get no credit for excellent classroom work. If they were efficient instructors, under such a condition it requires only the attitude of college heads completely to discourage efficient and competent teaching. As if this were not enough, we must add a machinery which relieves professors of responsibility and effort—the system of marks; the "grade-point" formula; the "about such a percent should get good marks and such a percent, in turn, should fail," which obtains in some colleges—the understanding among instructors that their ability is judged by the number of students they fail, instead of the number they help

to good standing; the opinion common on faculties that only the very brightest should receive college education—they require no teaching; the feeling that undergraduates need merely to be "tolerated," because, of course, they constitute the professor's classes, and without classes there might be some question about why professors received a salary.

Under such a system, why blame students for failing, or for being indifferent? Yet, in faculty meetings there is the constant criticism of students' failures, of their lack of seriousness, of their reading the sporting pages instead of serious books—are not sporting pages more wholesome, after all, than the scandals, professional jealousies, graft, corrupt politics, and soon to be exploded theories, that represent each day's activity of an adult? When children go wrong, we blame the parents; when high school pupils waste their time, we blame the schools; when college students fail, do we professors blame ourselves? If a professor is dry, aimless, indifferent; if he lacks organization, clearness, emphasis, judgment; if he is antipathetic toward his students—in short, if he is incompetent, whose fault is it when students fail?

A Right to Judge
 Has a professor whose teaching is less than 50 per cent competent, a right to fail a student who does 50 per cent work? We should get better used to our students' right to judge. When a student asks for bread, let us not give him a stone. If the teaching of our college faculties were subjected to as rigid a test as are the students in the classes of those faculties, I fear that the record on semester sheets would not look encouraging. Our colleges are ever begging for greater endowments, for larger appropriations from legislatures; are charging higher and higher tuition; are building up richer and stronger endowments—and for whose benefit? Too frequently it is for the benefit of the administration and the faculty, not for the students. Students know that our pretensions are a fraud. Accordingly, they show only as much appreciation for the courses we offer as we show interest in helping them.

Young Germany Seeks the Truth

Berlin, Germany
IF YOU are interested in educational matters, won't you come one evening to our little circle," a lady asked me, who loves young people and who thinks that there is much idealism in the present young Germany. I asked what the little circle was aiming at.

"To get more education," was the reply. "We meet once a week to read good books and have debates afterward. I am not a member, but am allowed to come as often as I like to."

"Tell me, please, a little more about the group."
 "It's a little group of 10 members, all about 20 years old. They are all keen on education and trying to get more of it than life seems to have meant for them. They seek progress in co-operation. There are a good many such groups in Germany now, the desire for education is very strong. I am sure you would not regret coming and I am sure you would be looked upon as a help."

In the "Book-Corner"
 I was not at all sure that I would have the right way, having little experience with young people, but I said that I would interest me very much to come and I soon received an invitation for the next meeting of the group. It was in the so-called "book-corner" of an art shop, in which one of the young men was an employee, where, I found, there was an antique candelabra holding five thick candles of which three were burning, after some time to be extinguished for the two remaining ones to be lit, so as to keep the candles at equal length without being too extravagant. I soon found out that I was having to do with seven young people, world reformers, who though very enthusiastic, were, however, already a little disillusioned. The revolution, upon which they had set so much hope, had not brought the conditions they had expected; the world now was not in the process of being reformed, or were revolutions not the right methods? These questions were evidently working in these seven young mentalities. They were reading a book on Luther, in which the great reformer was severely criticized and accused of having prevented the development of political freedom in Germany by siding with the aristocracy against the people. After half an hour's reading the debate was begun. It soon turned upon the question of individual freedom, and it was easily seen that there was a strong resentment in these young people against the German educational methods of former times, which of course have not suddenly been effaced in spite of many currents of modern methods. No more blind submission of the young ones to their elders, that seemed to be the keynote in these young hearts. One of the girls declared most energetically that she shall never have free men and women, unless two words were eliminated from the vocabulary at home and at school, the two words "you must."

"Would you exclude these two words from life altogether?" I asked.

"Most decidedly, I would," was the



A Plaque Design Modeled, Glazed and Fired by a Girl of Fourteen

Yet an instructor hardly dares to help them, for the professor who shows real interest in students "is often looked upon by his colleagues with a sort of contempt, if not with suspicion. The conversation among instructors is about that book one expects to publish or that article another is writing for some academic journal, or the increase of salary that is expected, or the higher rank each hopes to reach. Almost never does one speak of inspiring students, of cultivating their tastes, of sending into the world young men and women of fine character and of fine ideals."

The research man, the writer of books, is called, whereas the "pure teacher," the man "with personality," who loves to teach and can teach, is not sought. Who cares for the welfare of students? We pedagogues are above that.

H. E. S.

must be willing to act in a way to achieve a common aim. Now might it not be that life itself is based upon certain laws of conduct, which each human being must obey if life is to be satisfactory?

"I can't see that at all," said the girl who wanted to eradicate the words "You must" from education.

"Neither can I," said the boy, who expected her from the beginning.

Laws of Love and Justice

"Well, if we want an harmonious life, would we not have to live after the laws of love and justice?"

"What is justice," said the same girl.

"People that treat others unjustly, always call themselves just."

"If people say that they are just, it does not necessarily mean that it is so."

"Well, that's just it," said the opposing boy, "everybody thinks himself just and admitting the necessity of 'You must,' is only giving some people power over others. It is because of age or position, that people are allowed to impose their will upon others. Those that are ill-used, have hardly ever the means of proving that they are right."

"It seems to me that things are not quite so bad. When people are accused to have acted unfairly, they usually try to show that they have acted according to a commonly accepted standard, which shows that they admit that they have to obey the principles of justice."

"The law of justice is simply in us," said a pretty, very serious looking girl.

"If we treated others as we would be treated, would that not be a basis?"

The Golden Rule

"Well, that is generally known," said a boy who had been silent and four others nodded consent.

"We all know of the ethical laws and I don't think anyone denies, that if we lived up to them, life would be wonderful!" There was none that disagreed and I continued: "Well, then we do know of a basis, a foundation of harmonious life, of a life that is good, don't we?"

"That will never be," said the opposing boy.

"But you want it and you are striving for it yourself, in fact it is all you are trying to live for," said one of his comrades.

"Right, we do agree so far, that if these laws are lived after, life would be wonderful!" There was none that disagreed and I continued: "Well, then we do know of a basis, a foundation of harmonious life, of a life that is good, don't we?"

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

Oxford Revisited

By FRANK A. BOURNE

AS a text for a discussion of the old and new in architecture, let me take the impression of a day's visit to Oxford, seen again after an interval of 25 years.

In London, billboards and scaffolding are seen in all directions where new buildings are replacing old ones. In Oxford, in spite of new buildings and alterations in almost every college, the old mostly remains, and the "restorer's" hand is not too noticeable.

We are taught that architecture should be first, useful; second, logical; third, beautiful. It is amazing how Oxford University fulfills these requirements.

In the Bodleian Library, in the courtyard of the Tower of the Five Orders, the entrances of the different schools are marked; books, irreplaceable and priceless manuscripts are protected by huge locks and ancient keys. In the Radcliffe Camera, a separate building, which does not, as is suggested that form for the reading rooms at Columbia University, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the catalogue of the books in the Bodleian building across the way. "How inconvenient," says the American, "Subway," is the answer, and the claim is made that it is really the most convenient and useful library for the student in the world. The books are brought across underground and delightful architecture, full of inspiration, is cleverly kept in active use and up-to-date. It seems to me this represents far abler architectural skill than some modern efforts, new from the ground up.

The catalogue which we are accustomed to use in the form of high cases of drawers containing thousands of cards, is replaced by the use of the idea of scrap-books in low cases. Many titles are seen at a glance, and the speed with which a title can be located makes a member of the American Library Association stop and ponder.

There was a very simple list of accession of books on architecture and the other fine arts, including music, accessible and easily understood by the general reader.

In the Bodleian Library was a bust of the Bodley who gave the name, and also a portrait of his descendant, the architect, G. P. Bodley, who, in collaboration with American architects, designed the National Cathedral at Washington.

The Oxford system of lodging its students, the "staircase system," resulting in small groups of students' rooms opening on the same stairway, has recently been followed with success in America in preference to the "hotel idea," with the students' rooms on long corridors.

Columbia University Has New Dramatic Course

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Columbia University announces the joining, for mutual benefit and advancement, the dramatic courses at Columbia with the practical stage of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

The announcement, in part, follows: "Owing to lack of equipment, Columbia has been unable to offer adequate technical training in any of the arts relating to the theater, except play-writing and the dramatic criticism, even in these the absence of facilities for experiment by application of the laboratory method has been a serious handicap. The increasing demand for such training has led the university to formulate a plan of co-operation with the American Academy of Dramatic Arts by which courses covering practically the whole field of the art of the theater will be offered.

"The American Academy of Dramatic Arts was founded in 1884 as The Lyceum Theater School of Acting. It has always maintained intimate relations with the theater. Its trustees include Franklin H. Sargent, president; Daniel Frohman, Benjamin F. Roeder, and Augustus Thomas. On its advisory board are David Belasco, Winthrop Ames, and Prof. George Pierce Baker of Harvard.

"The plan of co-operation with Columbia's department of extension teaching provides the student-playwright the opportunity of seeing his play produced under conditions practically identical with those of the professional stage."

The Columbia courses to be offered in conjunction with the academy fall into groups—technical courses for students who wish specific training in the art of the theater; and courses in the history, literature, and theory of the drama, designed both for technical students as a broader cultural background, and for all other students and teachers who wish a more intelligent understanding and appreciation of drama.

Carnegie Funds to Aid Art Training

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Aug. 4.—New opportunities for practical training in the graphic arts, music and drama under well-qualified teachers are now available to students on the Pacific coast as a result of a grant from the Carnegie Foundation for the School of Arts, conducted by the Community Arts Association, according to word received here from Fernand Langren, a painter of the southwest, who is chairman of the school.

The third year of the school will open in September with courses in the graphic arts, drama, music, aesthetic dancing and similar subjects. Circulars giving full information regarding fees and faculty personnel are being prepared and will be mailed upon application to the executive secretary of the school at 936 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara.

The first summer session of the

The quadrangles are a precedent to many American colleges; restful and quiet, conducive to study. This is not always the result in an American courtyard; the quiet is so apt to be broken! Any sound in the quiet cloister becomes very noticeable. It is said that students find noises more annoying in the new Harkness quadrangle at Yale than from the busy New Haven streets; nevertheless we prefer the quadrangle for study.

The plan of the town of Oxford is worth careful study; it has the supposed advantages of a gridiron plan without its depressing monotony.

There is enough change in direction in the streets to make a constantly changing vista. High Street gives pleasure to everyone. As one passes along the street, fresh buildings come into view. The tower of Christ Church, for instance, comes into the center of the picture as one looks down the street from the center of the city toward the river.

There is an agreeable variety in the width of the streets, and in the contrast and change from town, to park, to country and river.

There are tiny lawns and passage ways and curving streets that give short cuts and enable the pedestrian to avoid the rapid motor traffic, though the amazing increase in the use of bicycles presents a problem all its own. There are at times as many women on wheels as men, and a girl in black cap and gown awheel is a familiar sight in modern Oxford.

The River Thames is a charming adjunct to the town-plan, and a desirable addition to college life. Shells and wharves, eight oars and singles, barges and house boats, and a steamer making possible a trip to London in two days, fill the narrow waterways with life. Magdalen Tower reflected in the water may not be architecturally true, but it is an effect an architect should seek for.

Of course with material for a week's visit, there is certain to be something omitted in one day, that is "the one thing you should have seen." But to me the steamer trip to Ilfey locks, the visit to the Norman church of the twelfth century, will be unforgettable.

The church gives a chance to study the Norman style with additions in Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular Gothic. The little town of Ilfey has kept its ancient character, but small houses are being erected that are terribly inharmonious, cheap, yellowish brick blots on the landscape.

The return from Ilfey to Oxford on top of a bus gives a third approach to Oxford, a different skyline, Magdalen by the water and meadow.

How rare is the beautiful approach to an American town—generally hovels or the town-refuse heap. The approach to Boston, from an East Boston ocean steamer, over miles of paving is an example. Americans are learning and improving.

school has 200 students. Frank Morley Fletcher, head of the Edinburgh College of Art is in charge of the art courses. Maurice Browne and Ellen Van Volkenburg Browne are conducting dramatic work.

St. Louis Summer Opera

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 13.—There were 323,931 people who paid to see, and more than 102,000 occupied free seats in the 10 weeks' season of municipal opera at Forest Park, which came to an end Sunday night. Receipts exceeded by \$98,188.75 those of last year. This year's opera cycle included 10 weeks instead of last year's eight and seven performances weekly instead of six as in previous years. The average nightly increase in attendance this year reached 679. The average increase in receipts nightly was \$234. "The Merry Widow" led the box office statement with \$36,007 receipts. Next was "The Spring Maid" with \$35,346, and "The Prince of Pilsen" with \$35,342.

The increase in box office receipts will be absorbed this year by the cost of production. Not until certified accounts complete their audit will a statement of the season's business be available, but it is known that at least \$7000 more was spent on each production this season than last—the expenditure being in augmented cast, chorus, orchestra, in larger and more important stage settings, and in costumes. This with the cost of the two additional productions will wipe out the increase in receipts although it will permit a profit for the year to be shown by the books of the association. Municipal opera is organized upon a nonprofit charter and the surplus each year must go back into better productions and plant equipment.

Announcement is made that a Committee of One Hundred will sponsor the San Carlo Grand Opera Company's five weeks' season at the Century Theater, beginning on Monday evening, Sept. 17.

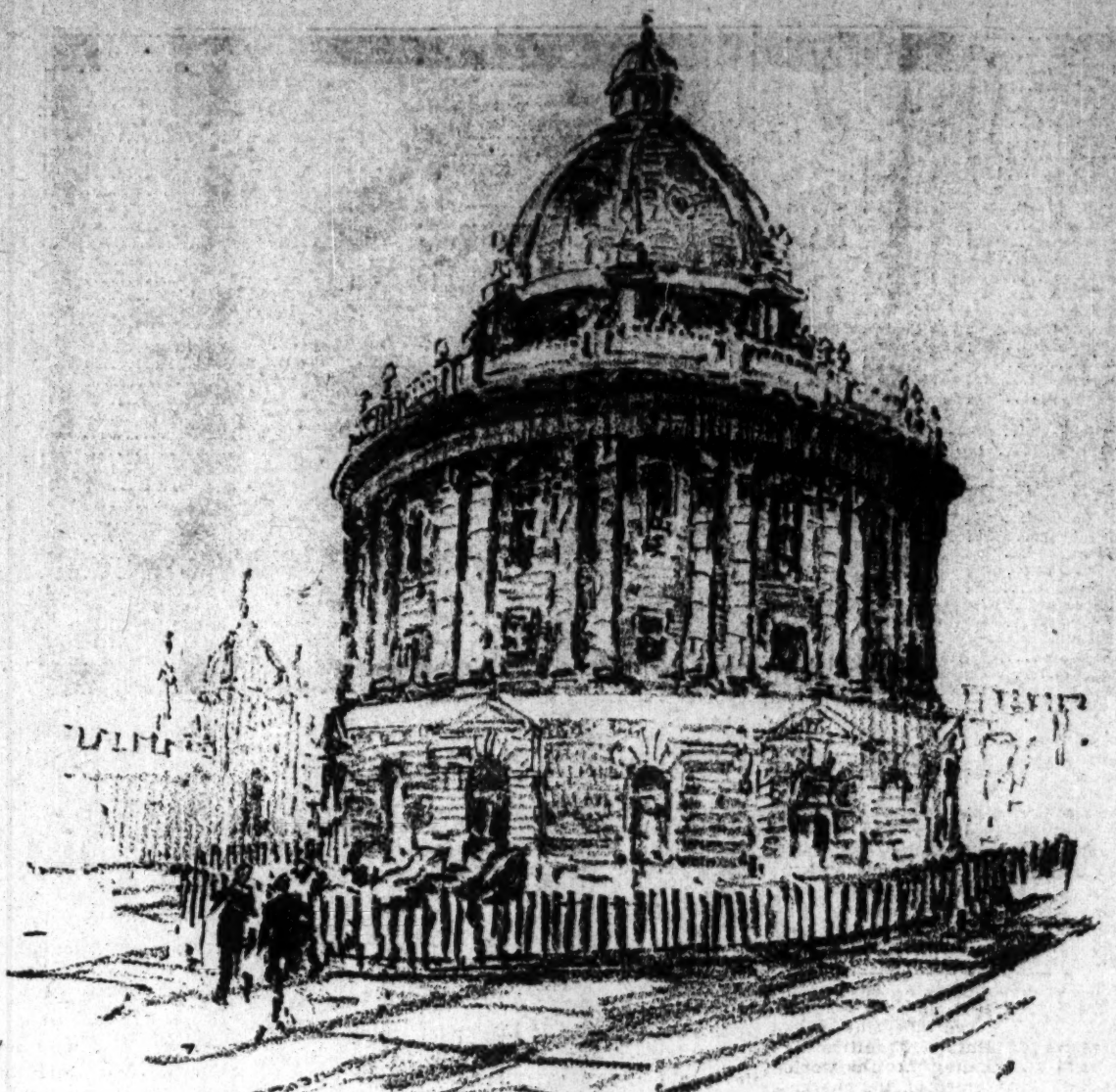
The Concord Art Association's exhibition of water colors and etchings will be held in the association's new gallery, 15 Lexington Road, Concord, Mass., Oct. 7-Nov. 18. Exhibits will be invited, and there will be no jury.

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Radcliffe Camera, Oxford, From Drawing by Lawrence Walker

A Question of Diploma-cy

By J. T. GREIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 30

THE University of London—soon after the ministerial declaration in Parliament that there is no money to subsidize the drama—is going to do something for our beloved Cinderella of the arts.

Is the "Varsity" going to place at the disposal of the young generation that is knocking at the door with increasing numbers and despair, one of its halls, to equip it, to elect a director and a producer and to organize performances of promising aspirants, so that no talent may be recruited by practical fast? It would be true. It would deliver us from the many little "academies" and schools whither flock the hopeful who cannot afford tuition at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, and in due course swell the throng of the unemployed who make the streets of London a veritable "academy" of the unemployed.

But the "Varsity" merely opens a course of examinations for students of two years' training, or in the case of aspirant teachers, of three years' training who have followed at a school or institution, a curriculum in dramatic art, and who have passed the tests will obtain a diploma, which, in the case of teachers, may mean something, but which, I contend it humbly, as far as the actor is concerned, means nothing more than an additional scrap of paper to the many awards, certificates, prizes, granted at schools and academies—articles de luxe of no practical value. A careful survey of the task set before the students convinces me of two things—first that it is of stupendous difficulty, so difficult and so complex that it would stultify any professed critic of the drama, next that it may go to prove the mastery of theatrical knowledge but by no means that the diploma actor will succeed on the stage as a professional.

I am the first to admit that a certain amount of learning is necessary and useful to the actor. He should have knowledge of the drama, of technique, of languages, of art in the sense of style and costumes. He would thereby be trained to use his intelligence as well as his natural gift. But all the learning in the world will not make an actor; the test is not what he carries in his memory but what he carries in his voice, his powers of observation, absorption, portrayal, and emotion.

The greatest actors in history did not go to schools of acting—some not even to school. It is a moot question how many of the famous Sicilians could write or spell. In Flanders I have known geniuses to whom literature was a myth, yet who acted Shakespeare with such power that their creations went down to history. Sarah Bernhardt herself, wisely and gently educated in her humble home, ran away from the Académie because she did not want to learn all the theoretical stuff they wished to cram into her and at 16 she went on the stage with immediate success. Coquelin himself, who was a guiding spirit at the Académie, sometime declared that learning is a good thing for some but that experience is the better of the two. "You can make actors," he said, "but artists discover themselves."

Again, ask in Paris what becomes of all the premier prix allotted year after year—ask it in any city where academies flourish—ask it in London how many of the successful students at our Academy of Dramatic Art establish a footing in the profession. I could give a ready answer to that, for not a day passes that I have not to listen to the plaint of the prima and prized scholar who has proudly flourished his or her certificates and found them, like a passport, a hindrance instead of a help.

I would not say all this in the acrimony of criticism without a feeling of real gratitude to the University Extension of London for at least an effort toward official recognition of the drama and its profession: "Half a loaf is better than no bread." But we also say in England: "We asked you for bread and you gave us a stone." And a diploma is nothing more than a stone, a pretty square marble, if you like, the thing that glitters nicely on the finger but fetches next to nothing at the jeweler's.

With all appreciation of good intentions, I think that the "Varsity" plan is of no practical value and I am astonished that the advisory committee, which contains some commanding names, did not propose a more vital scheme. Since the inception of this article I have talked to at least a dozen actors and actresses, aspirants as well as those who have arrived, and one and all gave me the same answer: "Diplomas? I have them." And with a smile and a sigh: "The good they have done me!" And the

youngest of them all said: "What we want is a platform, not a piece of paper." That was the word of the moment.

Roman Biennial Exposition
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Officers and directors of the American committee in charge of the American section at the Second Roman Biennial Exposition of Fine Arts have been elected at a meeting of the commissioners and their assistants. Frederick E. Triebel, high commissioner, presided and the following were chosen: Mr. Triebel, president; W. Franklin Paris, secretary; and George Gray Barnard, treasurer.

The directors chosen include the officers and Frederick Dielman and Joseph Pennell. The following commissioners have been named and assigned: George Gray Barnard, commissioner of sculpture; Frederick Dielman, commissioner for painting; Joseph Pennell, commissioner for the graphic arts. Through the courtesy of Walter Clark, president of the Painters and Sculptors' Gallery Association, arrangements have been made for the submission of all the art submitted for the Roman exposition at the galleries of the association in the Grand Central Terminal. The collection for the exposition will be shown to the public for one week before being shipped.

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Lady Battersea's Memoirs

Reminiscences

By Constance Battersea, London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd.

Lady Battersea's book has the merit of distinctive color, due to the cosmopolitan tone which the recollections of a member of the Rothschild family, the granddaughter of eighteenth century Mayer Amshel, merchant of Frankfurt on the Main, would naturally possess. Tables of the Rothschild and Montefiore families precede the index of a book, which for many will owe its main interest to the thread of family history which runs through its pages. Family history, when it is that of so remarkable a family as the Rothschilds, leads to the four corners of Europe, or, more accurately, to its principal cities. When a Rothschild writes "a book of remembrance," as Lady Battersea has done, the range is wide and the interest many-sided. She says of herself that she has a deep interest in human beings and proves it at an early age, when she insists on teaching book learning to the children of the straw-plaiting class at Aston Clinton.

In a few lines she delineates an impression, vividly, so that it remains. Of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria she gives a most graceful picture, the vision of a moment. She describes the Empress Eugénie, whom she saw at a court ball at the Tuilleries, as the most graceful and beautiful apparition, curtseying "as I have never seen anyone curtsy before nor since." There is a full length portrait of Lady Dorothy Nevill towards the close of the book.

"I can still see her," says Lady Battersea, "walking up and down my paved garden paths, garbed in a violet silk dress of ample dimensions, with a soft tinted and fringed shawl (at other times a tiger skin) about her shoulders, a little poke bonnet with brilliant flowers, two veils to preserve the delicacy of her complexion, her small hands encased in black lace mittens, carrying a bright red or yellow sunshade."

There is much else of more solid texture than these fugitive silhouettes in the "Reminiscences." One chapter is devoted to a whole series of Prime Ministers, most of whom Lady Battersea knew well. Disraeli was an habitué at Grosvenor Place and also at Mrs. Montefiore's house, in Great Stanhope Street. Disraeli was a family friend, long before he had attained eminence as a statesman. With Gladstone it was different. Acquaintance and friendship came after years of devoted service in the Liberal cause. Cyril Flower, who had married Constance de Rothschild in 1877, won Brecon Borough for the Liberals at the general election of 1880 and the South Beds Division in 1885. In 1886 he was appointed Junior Lord of the Treasury and in Mr. Gladstone's third administration was given a peerage. Thus, having seen "the very happy

days of the best of the Victorian epoch," did Lady Battersea, decide to write her recollections.

"Little Johnny Jones"
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Strand Theater, beginning Aug. 12, 1923. "Little Johnny Jones," by Geo. M. Cohan. Directed by Arthur Rosson. Adapted by Raymond Schrock. Starring Johnny Hines.

The film version of "Little Johnny Jones" follows the musical comedy original only so far as the main incidents of the story are concerned. There has been considerable padding, but doubtless this was necessary in order to make the narrative of sufficient length for use as a motion picture. The directing and photographing has been none too carefully done, there being little attention paid to detail. Also the picture is reeled at such a rapid pace that many of the scenes and every clear and there is frequent flickering on the screen.

Mr. Hines, who plays the hero Johnny Jones, has evidently failed to realize that he is no longer acting in a two-reel, slap-stick comedy. While he has a generally pleasing personality, he fails to make Johnny a convincing character, by not taking the serious situations seriously and by keeping an almost constant grin on his face. His acting improves, however, in the latter part of the picture, which shows the horse race on which Johnny's entire reputation depends, he having been previously accused of plotting to throw the race, thereby making it necessary for him to win it in order to prove his honesty.

Margaret Seddon as Johnny's devoted mother who follows him to England, but does not make her presence known until after the race, does by far the best acting of any one in the cast, her impersonation is simple and sincere, and is devoid of any overacting in her serious moments.

A word of praise is also due to Brownie, billed on the program as the Wonder Dog. He has a long part to play, and certainly shows how intelligent a dog can be. The scenic part of the production is fairly elaborate. The scenes showing the race course on Derby Day and the ball given the night before the race being particularly effective.

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STOCK MARKET

HOLDS IN FACE OF FOREIGN NEWS

Theory That Technical Position Warrants Rally Supports Prices as Whole

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Considerable irregularity developed at the opening of today's stock market with the main price trend downward.

United States Steel, Baldwin, and American Locomotive, and Studebaker each opened fractionally lower. Mack Truck and Pan-American B each dropped more than a point. Coppers held firm.

Heavy buying of Baldwin, which recovered its early loss and moved a point above Saturday's close, and of Utah Copper and American Can, which also advanced a point each, turned the prices upward after the first batch of selling orders had been absorbed.

Rubbers were again heavy. United States Rubber and Kelly-Springfield each dropped a point.

Foreign exchanges opened heavy, French francs establishing a new low for all time at 55.5 cents.

Unfavorable foreign political news and comment was practically ignored by the stock market during the forenoon.

Bidding up of prices apparently was based on the theory that the technical position of the market warranted a rally. The buying was of a rather varied character but was most effective in the food, merchandising, and steel issues. Woolworth leading the advance with a gain of five points.

Rubbers were again in supply. United States Rubber first preferred being pressed down three points to another new low record for the year.

Trading slackened somewhat toward midday, and the top prices of the morning were shaded when floor traders, who had been following the line of least resistance, began to take profits.

Call money opened at 3 1/2 per cent. Speculation was largely at a standstill in the early afternoon, fluctuations in the customary leaders being confined to the mere fractions but with the movement upward. Local traction shares were more active and higher. B. & O. and Superior dropped 2 1/2 to 1 1/2, the lowest of the year.

Weakness in French and Belgian bonds in reflection of the unfavorable week-end political developments in Europe featured today's early and irregular bond dealings.

Seine 7s broke nearly 3 points, and Bordeaux 6s, Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean 6s and Belgian 7 1/2s and 8s dropped 1 to 1 1/2 points. Mexican 5s were strong.

United States Government bonds held steady.

In the industrial group Sinclair 6 1/2s broke 1/4 point to a new low for the year and the 7s dropped 1 1/2, while Virginia-Carolina Chemical 7 1/2s advanced 1 1/2 and the 7 1/2s with warrants 3 1/2.

Except for a gain of 1 1/2 points in Illinois Central 4s of 1922, the changes in the railroad group were largely fractional.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	Boston	New York
Overnight	3 1/2	3 1/2
Outside comm. paper	3 1/2	3 1/2
Commercial paper	3 1/2	3 1/2
Customers' com. paper	3 1/2	3 1/2
Indiv. com. paper	3 1/2	3 1/2

Bar silver in New York 63 1/2c
Bar silver in London 64 1/2c
Mexican dollars 16 1/2c
Canadian ex. ch. 25 1/2c

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Year ago today	29,000,000	147,000,000
Year ago today	24,000,000	89,000,000
P. R. bank credit	23,467,961	68,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime	Eligible	Bank
60-90 days	4 1/2	4 1/2
90-120 days	4 1/2	4 1/2
120-150 days	4 1/2	4 1/2
150-180 days	4 1/2	4 1/2
180-210 days	4 1/2	4 1/2
210-240 days	4 1/2	4 1/2
240-270 days	4 1/2	4 1/2
270-300 days	4 1/2	4 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates

Country	Rate
United States	3 1/2
France	4 1/2
Germany	5 1/2
Italy	6 1/2
Japan	7 1/2
Sweden	8 1/2
Norway	9 1/2
Denmark	10 1/2
Belgium	11 1/2
Spain	12 1/2
Portugal	13 1/2
Greece	14 1/2
Poland	15 1/2
Czechoslovakia	16 1/2
Rumania	17 1/2
Yugoslavia	18 1/2
Serbia	19 1/2
Croatia	20 1/2
Slovenia	21 1/2
Hungary	22 1/2
Bulgaria	23 1/2
Russia	24 1/2
Ukraine	25 1/2
Belarus	26 1/2
Lithuania	27 1/2
Latvia	28 1/2
Estonia	29 1/2
Finland	30 1/2

Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Rate
United States	100
France	55.5
Germany	100
Italy	100
Japan	100
Sweden	100
Norway	100
Denmark	100
Belgium	100
Spain	100
Portugal	100
Greece	100
Poland	100
Czechoslovakia	100
Rumania	100
Yugoslavia	100
Serbia	100
Croatia	100
Slovenia	100
Hungary	100
Bulgaria	100
Russia	100
Ukraine	100
Belarus	100
Lithuania	100
Latvia	100
Estonia	100
Finland	100

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given below following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Currency	Current	Previous
French franc	100	100
Belgian franc	100	100
Swiss franc	100	100
Italian lire	100	100
Spanish peseta	100	100
Portuguese escudo	100	100
Greek drachma	100	100
Polish zloty	100	100
Czechoslovakian koruna	100	100
Rumanian leu	100	100
Yugoslavian dinar	100	100
Serbian dinar	100	100
Croatian kuna	100	100
Slovenian tolar	100	100
Hungarian forint	100	100
Bulgarian lev	100	100
Russian ruble	100	100
Ukrainian hryvnia	100	100
Belarusian ruble	100	100
Lithuanian litas	100	100
Latvian lat	100	100
Estonian kroon	100	100
Finland mark	100	100

NEW YORK STOCKS

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Alaska Ind.	100	100	100	100
Alcoa	100	100	100	100
Am. Ag. Ch. & S.	100	100	100	100
Am. Beet Sugar	100	100	100	100
Am. Can.	100	100	100	100
Am. Cel. & P.	100	100	100	100
Am. Chem. & M.	100	100	100	100
Am. Col. Oil	100	100	100	100
Am. Ice	100	100	100	100
Am. Lumber	100	100	100	100
Am. M. & E.	100	100	100	100
Am. N. & W.	100	100	100	100
Am. Oil	100	100	100	100
Am. P. & W.	100	100	100	100
Am. R. & E.	100	100	100	100
Am. S. & W.	100	100	100	100
Am. T. & E.	100	100	100	100
Am. U. & S.	100	100	100	100
Am. V. & S.	100	100	100	100
Am. W. & S.	100	100	100	100
Am. X. & S.	100	100	100	100
Am. Y. & S.	100	100	100	100
Am. Z. & S.	100	100	100	100

NEW YORK BONDS

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
U. S. 4 1/2	100	100	100	100
U. S. 4 1/4	100	100	100	100
U. S. 4	100	100	100	100
U. S. 3 1/2	100	100	100	100
U. S. 3 1/4	100	100	100	100
U. S. 3	100	100	100	100
U. S. 2 1/2	100	100	100	100
U. S. 2 1/4	100	100	100	100
U. S. 2	100	100	100	100
U. S. 1 1/2	100	100	100	100
U. S. 1 1/4	100	100	100	100
U. S. 1	100	100	100	100
U. S. 3/4	100	100	100	100
U. S. 1/2	100	100	100	100
U. S. 1/4	100	100	100	100
U. S. 1/8	100	100	100	100

NEW YORK COTTON

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	100	100	100	100
Nov.	100	100	100	100
Dec.	100	100	100	100
Jan.	100	100	100	100
Feb.	100	100	100	100
Mar.	100	100	100	100
Apr.	100	100	100	100
May	100	100	100	100
June	100	100	100	100
July	100	100	100	100
Aug.	100	100	100	100
Sept.	100	100	100	100
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Nov.	100	100	100	100
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Feb.	100	100	100	100
Mar.	100	100	100	100
Apr.	100	100	100	100
May	100	100	100	100
June	100	100	100	100
July	100	100	100	100
Aug.	100	100	100	100
Sept.	100	100	100	100
Oct.	100	100	100	100
Nov.	100	100	100	100
Dec.	100	100	100	100
Jan.	100	100	100	100
Feb.	100	100	100	100
Mar.	100	100	100	100
Apr.	100	100	100	100
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Aug.	100	100	100	100
Sept.	100	100	100	100
Oct.	100	100	100	100
Nov.	100	100	100	100
Dec.	100	100	100	100
Jan.	100	100	100	100
Feb.	100	100	100	100
Mar.	100	100	100	100
Apr.	100	100	100	100
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Nov.	100	100	100	100
Dec.	100	100	100	100
Jan.	100	100	100	100
Feb.	100	100	100	100
Mar.	100	100	100	100
Apr.	100	100	100	100
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Nov.	100	100	100	100
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July	100	100	100	100
Aug.	100	100	100	100
Sept.	100	100	100	100
Oct.	100	100	100	100
Nov.	100	100	100	100
Dec.	100	100	100	100
Jan.	100	100	100	100
Feb.	100	100	100	100
Mar.	100	100	100	100
Apr.	100	100	100	100
May	100	100	100	100
June	100	100	100	100
July	100	100	100	100
Aug.	100	100	100	100
Sept.	100	100	100	100
Oct.	100	100	100	100
Nov.	100	100	100	100
Dec.	100	100	100	100
Jan.	100	100	100	100
Feb.	100	100	100	100
Mar.	100	100	100	100
Apr.	100	100	100	10

BRITISH YACHTS RECAPTURE CUP

Have Already Scored 96 Points
in Six-Meter Races With
United States

BRITISH-AMERICAN CUP STANDING
Points
Great Britain 96
United States 48

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 13 (AP)—Great Britain today recaptured the British-American cup for six-meter yachts when Colla III, owned by F. J. Stephens, took the fourth heat, with Reg (British) second and Lea (American) third. This brought the British point total to 96, as against the Americans' 48, thus making it impossible for the invaders to win even if they scored the maximum number of points in the final two heats.

Leading from the start, the Lea completed the first round with a good lead. Behind her were the British craft Colla III, Reg and Capella. The American yachts Ingram and Hawk were fifth and sixth, respectively, while the Suzette, British and Clytie, American, trailed in the rear, at this point in the race.

This was the fourth heat of the series, and it was sailed over a 14-mile course in which the boats changed positions frequently and which was just finished in the time limit of eight hours, the British team won the third heat Saturday, scoring 23 points to America's 13.

For an hour or two before the start of Saturday's race the sea was flat, a calm had set in, and there was hardly a breath of wind when the boats were sent off at 11 o'clock. The American boats Lea and Clytie were first away, followed by the four British entries and the remaining two American racers.

A light breeze caused the boats to kedge at the first mark, where a new breeze sprang up. The Suzette of the British team was the first to get it and opened away. At the end of the first round the Suzette was leading with the American Lea, Hawk and Clytie behind her. Then came the British Colla III, the Capella and the Reg, the latter being nearly an hour astern of the leading yachts.

N. Y. Girl Wins Title in World Record Time

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 13 (AP)—MISS VIRGINIA WHITE, a member of the Women's Swimming Association won the Metropolitan District Amateur Athletic Union 500-yard senior swimming championship in world record time here Saturday.

Competing over a 15-yard course in Long Island Sound, she covered the distance in 12m. 58s. 84t, bettering the established mark of 13m. 21s. 44t, made by Miss Clara Galligan of the same club at Belmar, N. J., in 1918.

Argentinean Breaks Channel Record

CALAIS, Aug. 13 (AP)—The relative ease with which Enrique Tirabocchi of Argentina finished his record-breaking swim across the English Channel from Calais to Dover can be attributed not only to his strength as a swimmer, but also to the nicety with which he calculated distance. He had figured out carefully the stretch of water he had to cover in a certain time in order to get within range of the rising tide that finally swept him into Dover.

Tirabocchi carried out this part of his program neatly. He had the third of his swim, which was the severest test, was made under the most favorable conditions. The tide was helping him, although he had crossed and contrary currents to contend with.

Tirabocchi took the water at Calais at 8 o'clock Saturday night and landed at Dover at 12:33 yesterday afternoon. He thus became the first man to swim the Channel from the French coast to the English coast, and his time not only bettered the time made by H. F. Sullivan of Lowell, Mass., by about 10 hours, but it was 12m. 15t, better than the time made by Matthew Webb in 1875.

The channel swim, which the "Iron man" from the Argentine accomplished in the record time of 16h. 33m., has become the object of much attention. The swimmers and the sporting newspapers are urging that the swimming authorities organize an annual competition so that there may be a thorough supervision of the candidates and assurance that all the regulations have been complied with in full.

It is said that while no criticism of any swimmer is implied, the channel stunt should be controlled as are other sporting events. This would also simplify the swimmers' preparations, for the athletes' expenditures for tugs and attendants would be lessened; furthermore, all would compete on an equal basis, as all would start at the same time and under identical conditions, which is not now the case.

DOVER, England, Aug. 13 (AP)—After 18 hours and 10 minutes in the water, C. L. Toth of Boston, Mass., abandoned his attempt to swim the Channel at 6:46 o'clock this morning. He was within 2 1/2 miles of the French coast when he gave up.

KRUGER WINS SWIM
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13—H. L. Kruger of the Illinois Athletic Club is the new 150-yard backstroke champion of the central division of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. In the feature race of the program at Edgewater Beach hotel here yesterday he defeated by a narrow margin, two clubmates, Bonner Miller and Oliver Horn, who were second and third respectively. The time was 1m. 58s.

CHAPMAN BREAKS TRACK RECORD
REVERE, Aug. 13—George Chapman, American motor-paced champion, outdistanced a field of riders, winning a 25-mile handicap race in 47m. 45.1s. here Saturday night, and broke the track record for that distance formerly held by Leon Didier of France.

Australians Now Play the French

Defeat Japanese in Davis Cup
Matches at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 13—Australia is to meet France at Chestnut Hill, Mass., in the final of the eliminations to determine the challengers of the United States team for the Davis Cup, emblematic of the world's team championship in tennis, this week-end as a result of defeating the Japanese team in the series ending here yesterday.

Australia took both singles matches yesterday, and the doubles Saturday after dividing the singles of the opening day. In the singles battle between the captains of the opposing teams, J. O. Anderson of Australia defeated Zeno Shimizu of Japan, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. A closer fight was displayed in the other match; but J. B. Hawkes, the left-handed star from the Antipodes, defeated Masamune Fukuda in straight sets, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3. The doubles battle of Saturday in which Selchiro Kashio paired with Shimizu against Anderson and Hawkes, fell to the Australians by the score of 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

In defeating the Japanese captain, Anderson retained occasional flashes of the brilliant play which enabled him to defeat W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, United States champion, on the same court two years ago. The Australian scored many points by soft plops over the net, was full of confidence, and his game clearly was mastered with accuracy on his deep drives.

In the first set, Shimizu, as usual, was slow to get started. Anderson outguessed him on a number of placements. An out by Shimizu finished the first set, but out on the second set the Japanese warmed up on a series of rallies and volleys, in which some splendid tennis was displayed. Shimizu was unable to handle the Australian's deep drives, however, and the count was 3 to 6—nine straight games for Anderson—before Shimizu could break through for a victory. Anderson lost his service on nets and out. The Japanese captured another game before Anderson recovered his stride. Splendid overhead play by Anderson and many nets by Shimizu marked the remainder of the set.

In the third set, Shimizu made a concentrated attack on the Australian's backhand, but found it good. Shimizu had not enough accuracy to make up for the advantage in speed which his opponent enjoyed. Anderson had the set 5 to 2 and within a point of game, but out on the second set the game to the Japanese. A well-earned placement finished the next game, the set and match.

Mors fore-court play on both sides of the net was provided by the Hawkes-Fukuda match. The Australian's exaggerated wrist service, which frequently bounded wide of the court, gave the Japanese a great deal of trouble. Fukuda usually hit them wild when they bounced at all badly. By working Hawkes out of position and then placing an accurate kill shot, he ran up a lead of 3 to 0 in the second set. In the fourth game, however, Hawkes made some fine smashes at the net to win his own service. He won the next two games as the Japanese had trouble getting returns over the net. Nets lost the set for both players.

Both players attacked in the fore-court in the final set and some brilliant volleying resulted. Hawkes led from the start. The Australians' net game in the doubles battle was powerful. The Australian seemed little doubt of the outcome from the very first game. Overhead smashes by Anderson and passing shots down the alleys formed the strength of the Australian attack, which was concentrated on Kashio. Both Japanese players were drawn out of position and taken by surprise shots repeatedly.

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RICHARDS OWNS MEADOW CLUB CUP

Gets Permanent Possession by
Defeating C. H. Fischer in Final

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 13—Vincent Richards, New York, U. S. National indoor singles and doubles and outdoor doubles champion, today in permanent possession of the Southampton challenge trophy, which is given by the Meadow Club, as the result of his easy victory over C. H. Fischer of Philadelphia, United States intercollegiate champion, in the final round Saturday, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

Richards played splendid tennis, but in justice to Fischer, who had played brilliantly in his previous matches, it should be said that he was not in his best form. Richards had his service working finely and Fischer seldom succeeded in getting it back. Fischer, on the other hand, was very poor on his service, having no less than nine double faults charged up against him.

R. G. Kinsey and H. O. Kinsey of San Francisco were the winners of the doubles trophies by defeating Richards and B. L. C. Norton. South Africa, 1-6, 6-3, 7-5, 4-6, 6-1. This was one of the most interesting doubles matches seen here in a long time. The Pacific coast stars were slow in getting started and had lost the first set before they knew it. The second set found them getting together and putting up one of the best defensive games ever played, with the result that the second, third and fourth sets were extremely hard fought. The fifth and final set was a runaway for the Kinseys.

MEADOW CLUB INVITATION TENNIS
SINGLES—Final Round
Vincent Richards, New York, defeated C. H. Fischer, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.
DOUBLES—Final Round
R. G. Kinsey and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated Richards and B. L. C. Norton, South Africa, 1-6, 6-3, 7-5, 4-6, 6-1.

IN BUYING A
DIAMOND
the first thing to be considered is the expert advice. You are sure of both at
JAEGER BROS.
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Portland, Ore.

GIANTS AGAIN HAVE COMMANDING LEAD

Western Clubs Have Been Dis-
posed Of in Their Own
Territory

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
New York 71 38 .662
Cincinnati 68 45 .604
Philadelphia 67 46 .593
Chicago 66 47 .587
St. Louis 65 48 .572
Brooklyn 64 49 .565
Pittsburgh 63 50 .558
Cleveland 62 51 .551
Boston 61 52 .544

RESULTS SATURDAY
Cincinnati 6, Boston 4.
St. Louis 6, Cleveland 4.
New York 6, St. Louis 2.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 6.

RESULTS SUNDAY
St. Louis 6, New York 2.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 6.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 6.
Boston vs. Cincinnati (postponed).

New York has met the leaders of the west in their own lair, and has conquered them so decisively, from all appearances, that another National League race has been settled in the minds of the fans. As in the two years past, it seems to require just one crucial series of games to convince the casuals that their season-long efforts are for naught. The teams play with equal excellence, and the season is a long one, but the Giants or Yankees, as the case may be, really get down to work. Their counter-attack has the same effect as a pacemaker's sprint might have in the midst of a marathon.

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Portland 71 62 .533
Seattle 68 65 .511
Salt Lake 67 66 .506
Vernon 62 71 .466
Los Angeles 61 72 .455
Oakland 58 75 .435

RESULTS SATURDAY
Sacramento 4, Vernon 2.
Vernon 6, Sacramento 4.
Oakland 12, Salt Lake 4.
Seattle 7, Los Angeles 4.
Los Angeles 6, Seattle 4.
Portland 9, San Francisco 8.
San Francisco 1, Portland 0.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Vernon 3, Sacramento 2.
Vernon 6, Sacramento 4.
Seattle 7, Los Angeles 4.
Los Angeles 6, Seattle 4.
Portland 9, San Francisco 8.
San Francisco 1, Portland 0.

SEA GULLS SCORE FIRST WIN
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 13—The Myopia Sea Gulls polo four gained the distinction of having won the first match in the Thousand Islands polo tournament here Saturday, defeating the Thousand Islands polo four on the Wellesley Island polo field 12 to 6. The losers were given a three-goal handicap. Fine polo was played by the winners, who were led individually by Q. A. Shaw 2d, who scored five of the team's goals. He was closely followed by T. P. Mandell, who scored four. Burrage scored two and Captain Rogers the other point.

U. S. NINE DEFEATS BRITONS
LONDON, Aug. 13—United States Shipping Board team won the British Isles baseball championship yesterday, defeating University Club team, 6 to 0.

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UNITED STATES NEEDS ONE WIN

Defeats Great Britain Three
Straight in Opening Matches

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 13 (Special)—Needling only one victory out of the four matches scheduled to be played to win the Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman international women's lawn tennis trophy, the United States women entered the second day of play in their series with the women stars of Great Britain, on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club today decided favorites to capture the trophy for the United States. The drawing for today brought Miss Eleanor Goss, United States, against Mrs. A. E. Beamish, Great Britain; Miss Helen Willis, United States, against Mrs. R. C. Clayton, Great Britain; and Mrs. F. I. Mallory, United States, against Miss Kathleen McKane, Great Britain.

In the three singles matches scheduled, while Miss Willis and Mrs. Mallory, United States, meet Mrs. A. E. Beamish and Mrs. R. C. Clayton, Great Britain, in the doubles match.

The United States defenders furnished a complete surprise to the challengers on Saturday, when they won all three matches played, both of the singles going in straight sets.

Miss Willis, the national girl champion, more than justified the judgment of the committee selecting her as the second member of the team, by defeating Miss Kathleen McKane, the British leader, 6-2, 7-5. Then Mrs. F. I. Mallory, national champion, defeated Mrs. R. C. Clayton, the second member of the British team, 6-1, 8-6.

Miss Eleanor Goss and Mrs. G. W. Wightman, the other members of the defenders, completed the victory by defeating Miss McKane and her doubles partner, Mrs. R. C. Clayton, 6-2, 7-5. The British pair held them to close scores throughout the match, and took the second set. The score was 10-8, 5-7, 6-4. The summary:

WIGHTMAN INTERNATIONAL
Miss Helen Willis, United States, defeated Miss Kathleen McKane, Great Britain, 6-2, 7-5.
Mrs. F. I. Mallory, United States, defeated Mrs. R. C. Clayton, Great Britain, 6-1, 8-6.
Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Eleanor Goss, United States, defeated Miss Kathleen McKane and Mrs. R. C. Clayton, Great Britain, 10-8, 5-7, 6-4.

COLLEGE TENNIS PLAYERS RANKED

C. H. Fischer Best in Singles—
Texas Pair Leads Doubles

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—C. H. Fischer, captain of the University of Pennsylvania lawn tennis team and now a student at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, is the best singles player in intercollegiate tennis ranks in the United States, while L. N. White and Louis Thalhimer of the University of California are the best doubles players, according to the ranking list for 1923 as announced yesterday.

The committee ranked 20 individual players and seven doubles teams. Columbia leads with four players, Leland Stanford Junior University, Yale University and the University of Texas are next in order with three each, while the University of California and Princeton place two and Williams College, University of Michigan and the University of Pennsylvania each one.

The complete order for the 1923 intercollegiate ranking is as follows:

Singles
C. H. Fischer, Philadelphia College of Osteopathy; F. E. Fennell, Leland Stanford Junior University; L. E. Williams, Yale University; J. E. Williams, Yale University; W. W. Ingraham, Harvard University; W. J. Bates, University of California; Morris Duane, Harvard University; Jerome Lang, Columbia University; A. W. Jones, Yale University; J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University; W. Wheeler, Yale University; K. S. Pfaffman, Harvard University; L. E. Jones, Yale University; Leland A. H. Chapin Jr., Williams College; C. C. Merkle, University of Michigan; A. S. Morgan, University of Pennsylvania.

Doubles
L. N. White and Louis Thalhimer, University of Texas; L. E. Williams and J. E. Williams, Yale University; J. M. Davies and J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University; W. Wheeler and J. M. Davies, Yale University; G. B. Emerson, Columbia University; W. W. Ingraham and Morris Duane, Harvard University; J. E. Howard and H. L. Taylor, Princeton University.

JONES AND ADAIR WIN
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13—R. T. Jones Jr., United States open champion, and Perry Adair, southern amateur champion, today won the double Nassau system, 6 to 5. Jones played the most brilliant golf seen here, making his 38 holes Saturday in two 69s, three strokes under par, and played the two rounds yesterday in 69 and 71, for a grand total of 278.

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Cleveland 69 40 .630
St. Louis 68 41 .621
Detroit 67 42 .612
Chicago 66 43 .603
Washington 65 44 .594
Philadelphia 64 45 .585
Boston 63 46 .576

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 4, St. Louis 2.
New York 10, Detroit 3 (10 innings).
Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 5 (11 innings).
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 10, Washington 7.
Chicago 2, Washington 2 (9 innings, called).

RESULTS SUNDAY
Boston 8, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 6, New York 2.
Washington 8, Chicago 6.

Two facts stand out in the resumé of American League baseball for this week. Both concern the tail-end Boston Club. The rest of the league shows little of note, for New York leads as comfortably as ever and Cleveland remains in second place.

For Boston, which of all the clubs furnishes about the only topic of discussion, is still last in the standing. But, judging by the Red Sox team's present standard of ball, it will not remain last much longer.

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The other unusual turn which the race has taken has to do with a vagary of the schedule, of which there has been a number of cases, owing to a tendency to give New York as many Sunday dates as possible. The Boston team went to Cleveland for a game yesterday, and as the Indians are called upon to play at Philadelphia today and tomorrow, the Red Sox are likely to do in a baseball way these days but watch the scoreboard and perhaps get in a little practice at Dunn Field. The layoff will probably not have the least tendency to reverse their winning streak, either.

After the individual achievements, however, which hold the fans' attention even more securely than the clubs' vicissitudes. For instance, G. H. Ruth, the picturesque Yankee outfielder, who cherishes the home-run crown of 1923 as well as of other years, has come into a tie with F. C. Williams of the Philadelphia Nationals. Each of these players has 29 to his credit. Both have notoriously "short" fences to aim at when at home, so the merry battle will go on to all intents and purposes until the end of the season, which is a respectable winning percentage, but the same cannot be said of the Braves and Phillies of the other league.

The seven clubs that trail New York are closing in upon one another. Cleveland has a second-place advantage of four games over St. Louis, but neither Boston nor such a wide disparity shown between two neighboring teams. Between second and eighth place in the junior circuit, the difference today is just half as great as the corresponding distance in the National. All the entrants in the B. B. Johnson race show a respectable winning percentage, but the same cannot be said of the Braves and Phillies of the other league.

SLIPPER WINS FIRST RACE
MONTREAL, Aug. 13—The Slipper, a model yacht, designed and skippered by J. A. Weaver Jr. of the Central Park Model Yacht Club, New York, won the first of a series of matches between the New York club and the Montreal Model Yacht Club yesterday.

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St. Louis Pair Win U. S. Doubles Title

Holman, San Francisco, Captures
Municipal Tennis Singles

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 13 (Special)—St. Louis and San Francisco divided honors in the final round of the United States municipal tennis tournament on the Forest Park Club courts here yesterday afternoon. A narrow margin of two games prevented local players from winning both the singles and doubles events.

T. A. Heurmann and E. A. Schwarz, St. Louis, won the municipal doubles championship of the United States by defeating George Glaskin and Gerald Smith of Kansas City in the deciding match. The local players won in four sets, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

The singles title was won by C. W. Holman of San Francisco. He defeated K. P. Kammann, St. Louis municipal champion, in a five-set match. This was a hard-played battle, Holman winning by a 3-6, 6-1, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4 score.

UNITED STATES MUNICIPAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round
L. A. Brophy, Spokane, Wash., defeated Charles Lebeck, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.
G. G. Amsterdam, Philadelphia, defeated M. L. Tresselt, Buffalo, 6-1, 7-5, 8-6, 6-1.

Final Round
C. W. Holman, San Francisco, defeated K. P. Kammann, St. Louis, 3-6, 6-1, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round
Max Bookbinder and Louis Schaefer, Buffalo, defeated J. D. Davis and I. W. Schiller, Boston, 6-1, 6-3.
George Glaskin and Gerald Smith, Kansas City, defeated D. C. Thorndike and E. H. Maxwell, Memphis, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.
T. A. Heurmann and E. A. Schwarz, St. Louis, defeated D. C. Thorndike and E. H. Maxwell, Memphis, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.
F. J. Ragan and C. N. Perolat, San Francisco, defeated C. S. Root and R. Yenawke, Jacksonville, 8-10, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4, 5-8.

Final Round
George Glaskin and Gerald Smith, Kansas City, defeated F. J. Ragan and C. N. Perolat, San Francisco, 6-2, 6-3, 7-5, 6-1.

T. A. Heurmann and E. A. Schwarz, St. Louis, defeated George Glaskin and Gerald Smith, Kansas City, 6-2, 6-3, 7-5, 6-1.

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How Words Extend Their Meaning

LANGUAGE is so malleable or plastic that one can hardly keep up with it. There was a time when "cute" meant acute, clever, shrewd, as in the phrase still popular, "a cute customer" or a "sharp or tricky person." How could it ever have taken on the meaning which some people give it, of prettiness? I think that the steps are fairly obvious. When a baby showed unusual brightness, was a "noticing baby," as old-fashioned people sometimes say, our rural forefathers called it a "cute baby"; but a cute baby was an interesting baby, and in time any interesting baby became cute, even though it was not noticeably bright, but only pretty. Of course, in the presence of its mother any baby is declared interesting. Thence the extension of the word to cover attractiveness of any kind was almost inevitable.

Probably, when a word gains such currency, it supplies a need. When I was a boy we called anything that was easily done or obtained a "snap," but in a few years this word was supplanted by "cinch," which still prevails as a term of doubtful respectability. There is a story, perhaps apocryphal, that William Dean Howells liked the word "cinch" so much that, wishing to make it reputable, he introduced it into one of his writings. His wife objected, and at last he sent her to the dictionary. "Yes, it's here," she said, "and the dictionary quotes a famous novelist to illustrate its use." "What novelist?" he asked. "William Dean Howells," she replied. "The value of such a word as 'cinch' is in its terseness and vigor. It does the work of a phrase. And yet its general use may never make it reputable, for we have words that have been slang for two or three hundred years. 'Cinch' is from the Spanish 'cincho,' meaning the girth-strap of a horse, and 'to cinch' means to pull a girth tight. It is a finely picturesque origin, and, like many cowboy words, 'cinch' spread rapidly, taking on in its travels many new shades of meaning, but all slangy or colloquial and American."

Speaking of "cute" reminded me of "quaint," a word that seems to be in everyone's mouth, without everyone being quite sure of its meaning. It has had a curious history. It is from the Old French "coit," which is in turn from the Latin "cognatus"—that is, "known or tried, proved." Very early introduced into English, it has meant at various times "well known," "prize or squamous," "crafty," "elaborate, hence showy or fine," "pleasingly odd or fanciful," and, at last, "combining an antique appearance with a pleasing oddity, fancifulness, or whimsicalness." It is amusing to speculate how these meanings grew, one out of the other. And it is also

amusing to try to guess what people mean by it when they use it.

The other night I heard a young woman say of a young man, "Isn't he quaint?" I am certain that she did not mean that he combined an antique appearance with a pleasing oddity, though, I admit, he impressed me as odd. I think that she meant that he was naïf, unsophisticated, or unexpectedly candid, and, it may be that in our knowing era naïveté or candidness has an antique flavor. One suspects, however, that she did not know

months can never be quite so keen as that of those who have actually seen daffodils "take the winds of March with beauty."

Christmas intensifies this difference between the incidences of the seasons. The Briton has brought with him to the Southern Hemisphere and transmitted to his children not only the English literature of Christmas, but its associations and customs. "A Merry Christmas" is a general salutation in Auckland and Sydney, as well as in London and Manchester. Colonial shops are thronged with present-buyers; bearded and heavily robed Santa Clausen walk up and down in the sweltering heat for the entertain-

The Poet's Impulse

What is it makes a poet's utterance strong? Except the striving to make wings of words. And mount from apprehended thought to thought. Unapprehended? And what impulse moves To such ill-guarded labor but the sense Of things insensuous, the glint of rays Nebulous, indistinguishable, which the eyes Must gaze, and gaze at till they fix the star.

—Francis W. Bourdillon.

vision of labor," accepted by both parties, and by which it is ordained, that the woman's share of duties includes the collecting and bringing home the loads of brushwood, fodder for the cattle, piles of linen from the washing tanks, water from the well; and, especially in hill districts, she usually carries her loads upon her head.

The woman talking with me appeared to take this dispensation entirely as a matter of course, and, after her short rest, prepared to pursue her way.

Her bundle being too large and heavy to hoist up herself, she dragged it on to a fair-sized boulder, took the

Supply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE gaining of supply to meet the needs of humanity is a problem that all have to face in some form. Whatever activity one may engage in to gain a livelihood, the desire and expectation usually are to obtain from it the necessary supply to meet one's personal needs, those of the home and of one's dependents.

In order to insure a bounteous increase, the husbandmen of the early days described in the Bible raised statues and, performed sacrifices to the gods whom they believed controlled the destiny of the herds and the crops. As the worship of the one God supplanted the worship of many gods and of idols, the custom was established by these ancient people of paying a tithe or tenth part of the harvest and of the increase of the flocks to be used for religious purposes; that is, to pay the priests and to provide and keep in order the temple. Men's dependence upon God was thus acknowledged, and those earnest religionists became accustomed to look to God as the source of all supply, whatever its form. They lived in the constant expectation of the receipt of His blessing, if they were obedient to His commands.

Probably no passage in all the Scriptures better illustrates this attitude of expectancy than the familiar verse from the prophet Malachi: "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

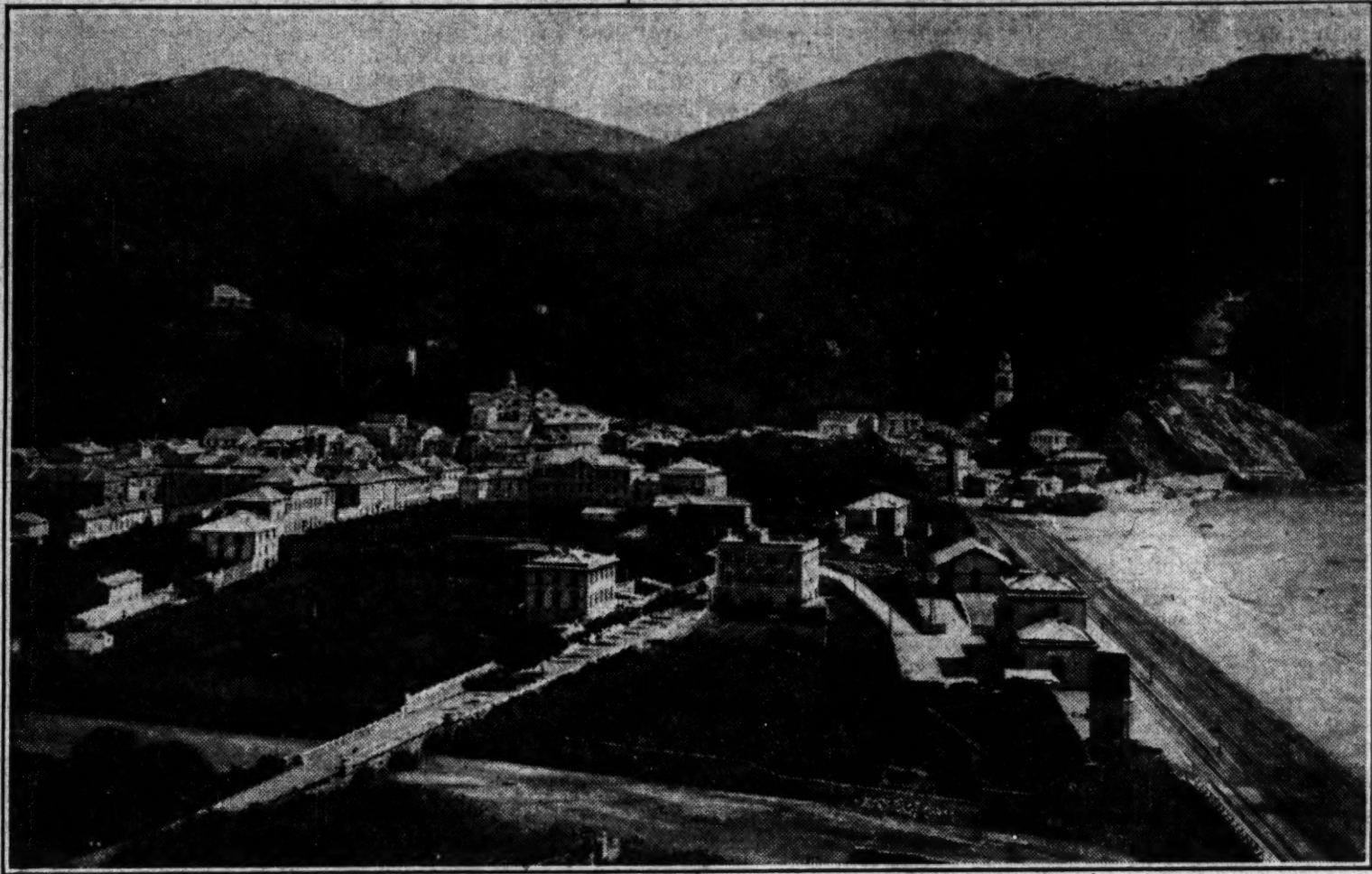
How definite this promise! How great the prospective bounty! But conditioned upon a certain obligation on the part of him who is to receive. He must first bring all his tithes into the storehouse. Christian Scientists have studied this passage with great profit, for in it they find assurance that God's blessing and bounty are available to all who look to Him with love, humility, obedience, and understanding, which constitute the true tithe. In the definition of tithes found on page 595 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy has used these words: "Contribution; tenth part; homage; gratitude." Gratitude which acknowledges and expresses one's thankfulness to God for His perfect gifts is a factor in paying proper tithes to God. The Christian Scientist, in solving the problem of supply, learns to look to God as the source of all good. He knows, with the Apostle James, that "every good gift and every perfect gift is from . . . the Father of lights." The problem of supply is, then, first of all, a spiritual one. Looking to God, we learn the truth about substance: that the only true substance is Spirit; that man as the reflection and

image of God expresses unlimited substance, which is manifested in terms of the human need. The temptation is, however, to fix the attention upon the material necessity; but this is looking in the wrong direction. God alone is the source, and He alone giveth the increase. Looking to Him with understanding, with perfect confidence, not doubting that men's needs are met, the ancient worthies exemplified a sublime faith, unchangeable and unfailing, which brought them God's bounty and blessing.

The Bible is replete with examples of God's care for those who look to Him through eyes of faith, doubting not. Moreover, what more perfect proof of God's infinity and availability as the source of supply could we have than is found in the gospels? Did not Christ Jesus through his spiritual understanding meet every need? He was able to produce the wine for the wedding feast at Cana, as well as to feed the hungry multitudes with the loaves and fishes; and while one with less spiritual understanding may not make these demonstrations with the same directness, it nevertheless is true that they may be made today as surely as in that ancient time.

On page 206 of Science and Health we read the significant words, "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all, as Jesus showed with the loaves and the fishes,—Spirit, not matter, being the source of supply." Then, does not one's work consist first of all in gaining a larger spiritual sense, a better, more intimate, and livelier understanding of God? This, indeed, is the solution. Turning the eyes away from matter and the seeming needful things, we should look to God, love Him, worship Him, trust Him, understand Him, and He will meet our need. A halfway consecration will never do. Jesus gave himself completely to the service of God, without hesitation or reservation. He did not doubt; he never compromised. Not partially, but fully, he relied upon God, his Father and ours.

It was a sublime assurance gained, through understanding and demonstration, that enabled Mrs. Eddy to pen those familiar words found in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 306): "The Psalmist saith: 'He shall give His angels charge over thee.' God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."



Levanto, and Its Wooded Hills

Bringing Home the Brushwood

IT WAS very quiet high upon the hillside above Levanto in the golden sunlight of the afternoon. The air was sweet with the fragrance of pine trees and gorse, of the bushes of gum-cistus with their masses of wildrose-like blossom, and of thyme and mint and all kinds of little humble plants hardly noticed until, as one trod them under foot, their perfume brought their individual name to the memory.

Looking down between the ruddy pine trunks, over the gorse and the lichen-tinted boulders, one saw the radiant blue of the sea, stretching away to the north, beyond the headland, towards Genoa, and southwards to the Gulf of Spezia; a horseshoe of high hills enclosed Levanto, far below, in its little bay, and overarching all, the clear blue sky.

Few sounds reached up there upon the hillside; the bell of the church tower down in the valley striking the quarters; a child's shout or laughter carried upwards on the breeze; the buzz of bees among the thyme and gorse; and, softened by distance, underlying all, harmonizing all, the never ending lap and murmur of the sea.

The stony hillpath twisted steeply down the hill, and climbed equally steeply up it, losing itself to sight among the woods which clothed the highest slopes. No one was in sight when, from above, voices sounded faintly, grew louder as they neared, and round a bend in the track, a procession of stacks of brushwood appeared and continued to advance. At least that was what they seemed to be at first glance; but, on nearer examination, they proved to be women, bearing upon their heads bundles of furze and brushwood, so enormous that very little of the bearer was visible save a pair of bare brown feet, which trod the steep stony path with a sure, unhesitating, lifelike habit.

Most of them went on down the path without stopping; but one paused at a level shelf of rock close beside me, and sat down to rest.

Yes, she said, she and her companions had come from the woods far up on the hills, where they went to gather brushwood; the track was too steep for any cart; besides, they were accustomed to going up and down, accustomed to carrying loads upon their heads; they began as children and did it all their lives. In her strange Ligurian tongue, so different from the Tuscan, I recalled some words of Massimo D'Azeglio, the great Italian patriot, on the heavy work of the country and mountain women of Italy: "Here, for example, if a faggot of wood and a bunch of chickens have to be carried down to the shore from one of the villages half way up the mountain, the labor is thus distributed in the family: the wife loads herself with the faggot of wood which weighs half a hundredweight, and the husband takes the chickens which weigh a mere nothing. In mountainous places it is generally thus. It is curious to hear the contadini (agricultural workers), when they are trying to lift a weight, if they find it heavy, say, as they quickly put it down again, 'It is woman's work.'"

This does not imply (at least not in the majority of cases) laziness or unwillingness to work on the men's part, for as a rule the Italian peasant is a most hard and industrious worker: it is simply a kind of traditional "di-

large colored kerchief with which she had been beating off the flies, and once more twisted it into a thick rope which she then adjusted to a cinch and set upon her head, and bending low before her load and pressing her head against it, she raised it with her hands, with skill born of long practice, on to her head, balanced it, cautiously raised herself, and, once more nearly hidden beneath it, pursued her downward way, and once more I was alone upon the hillside, with the gorse and pine trees, and the murmur and radiance of the sea.

August Honey

In August-time, if moors are near at hand, Be wise and in the evening-twilight lead Your hives upon a cart, and take the road By night; that, ere the early dawn shall spring And all the hills turn rosy with the Ling.

Each waking hive may stand Established in its new-appointed land Without harm taken, and the earliest flights Set out at once to loot the heathery heights.

—Martin Armstrong.

The Tramp and the Kettle

When he came to a certain bridge he made a point of resting his pack on the ground and leaning against the parapet with his face turned toward the running water below, and there he would stay, hour after hour, motionless, save for an occasional shifting of his broken boots and a resettling of his shoulders. What he thought about at these times was a matter of conjecture. The waters moved with an incessant, certain flow—that was enough. He, too, was a mover, plodding on, plodding on. Somewhere the waters of every river join the vast ocean.

Doggedly persistent, these waters, rushing up against the one stout limb of the bridge, parting hands for a moment, swirling darkly beneath the archway, then meeting again, and so on, and on, with incessant monotony. But the Tramp watched with far-off eyes that saw the river through the haze of his own tangled thoughts, and into the waters he saw what he saw, and that was enough. It came and went and nobody could stop it. There was something satisfying in that, something that pleased him. The river was free—he, too, was free. He bent forward and looked right down into the waters, as if trying to discover what lay hidden there, but in cover what lay hidden there, but in their hurry, in their galloping speed, they guarded their secrets from view, except every now and then when the banks bared themselves in the dry season; and there, whether you like it or not, reposed an old forsaken kettle.

There may have been many more kettles hidden away in the depths of the river; kettles, and pans, and other not-wanted things. The Tramp looked at the kettle—looked long at it and pondered; and then his attention was drawn to a small boy who was crawling about the bank with bare legs and feet, and hair hanging damp about his forehead. When he came to the kettle he picked it up and turned it over. "That's no use to anyone," observed the Tramp from the bridge, as much

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what she meant, but was using "quaint" merely as a general-utility word, like "nice," which is made to cover so much that it means next to nothing.

It is interesting to reflect that various objects that stood on the Victorian mantelpiece and whatnots and were then for a time relegated to the attic or the second-hand shop, are now reappearing in our bedrooms and sitting-rooms, because they are quaint. William Morris and Ruskin preached that they were ugly, and we all came to believe that they were. They are now, however, no longer ugly, but only quaint, and we pay extravagant prices for them. "Other times, other manners."

The rain runs down through Merriland tins. So does it down the Pa; And all the little girls and boys Are playing at the ba.

probably seemed a matter-of-fact statement to those who first heard it, but to us it seems delightfully quaint. And when the hero of a ballad rescues a Turkish princess whose name is Susie Pye, we laugh and say, "How quaint," but it is likely that to the folk who first sang the ballad, Susie Pye seemed a perfectly good name for an Oriental princess.

I wonder whether "quaint" does not bear the same relation to "grotesque" that "pretty" does to "beautiful," and whether its present currency is not due to the fact that we needed just that distinction.

R. M. G.

Antipodean Seasons in Poetry

One of the things that the New Zealander or Australian has to learn to make allowance for in reading poetry, is that the seasons in the Northern Hemisphere are exactly opposite to his own. He has to translate the innumerable mention of the months by the English poets into the terms of his own almanac.

Oh to be in England
Now that April's there!

When he reads this he has to reflect "That's spring; September or October with us." Similarly the full significance of

If you were April's lady
And I were lord in May,

does not strike home to him so quickly as to an Englishman. He has to think for a moment what are the places of April and May in the English year. So, when Longfellow writes

Of wayside inns
When the rain begins
To darken the drear-Novembers,

he presents something strange to the Australian mind, which is accustomed to begin cricket, tennis, and boating in that month. The Antipodean is thus brought up in his reading by frequent slight retardations of thought, and perhaps his appreciation of the perennial homage that the poets of England and America pay to the spring

ment of children; stockings are hung up over night and eagerly explored in the sweet, warm, early dawn; and plum pudding, product of cold weather Christmas, is served in this summer season. Christmas cards come from relatives and friends, picturing the traditional snow mantling the village, and perhaps reach the colonial when he is lying in the shade of a great green tree by a bay that is dancing under a triumphant sun. He has the Christmas sentiment, but under how different climatic conditions. It is strange to read under such circumstances Washington Irving's description of the English Christmas, or of the bells of "In Memoriam" ringing out "to the wild sky, the flying cloud, the frosty light," the end of the old year. The colonial loves his summer December, but he feels that in respect to the associations which cluster round the English seasons he has been deprived of something belonging to the heritage of his race.

The poets of the Southern Hemisphere will have to make their own associations with America, as well as the British Dominions of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, is involved. The whole of the great literature of the world is the product of the Northern Hemisphere, but nations are arising in the South, and they will evolve a culture of their own. They will establish the Southern equivalent of "It is not always May" and the roses of June. "Who adores our autumn May?" asks a New Zealand poet (Mary Colborne-Veel) and answers:

Only Nature mocking sprightly
Hither sends as sweet a spring;
Bold enchantress laughing lightly
(Fair Dame Nature, mocking,
sprightly)
That by changeable malice quite she
Scouts your old world reckoning.

Full sweet, for the wattle has come,
Shines out the fair month of September!
Break, break, little buds in perfume,
Full sweet, for the wattle has come,
And the scent and the wealth and the bloom
Of the fair vanished springs we remember!

An Australian poet, Henry Kendall, has said of the "autumn May":

She is the daughter of the year who
stands
With autumn's rich offerings in her hands.

And Kendall has shown what music can be breathed from an Australian reed in spring:

September, the maid with the swift silver feet,
She glides and she glances
The valleys of coolness, the slopes of the heat,
With her blossomy traces;
Sweet month with a mouth that is made of a rose
She lightens and lingers,
In spots where the harp of the evening glows,
Attuned by her fingers.

Friendship

There is nothing in the world like friendship. There is no man who has had such friends as I, so many, so fine, so various; so multifarious, so prone to laughter, so strong in affection, so permanent, so trustworthy, so courteous, so stern with vices and so blind to faults or folly, so apt to make jokes and to understand them—Rupert Brooke.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1923

EDITORIALS

A POSSIBLE, or even an imminent, collapse of Germany is now the burden of every discussion of the reparations question. How could such a collapse take place? Judging from recent examples of how empires founder, there are three ways—territorial disintegration, revolution, and civil war. Within a generation three empires have thus gone to pieces. The most

If Germany Goes Under

recent example of a geographical break-up is that of the Austro-Hungarian domain, which before 1914 was one of the world's big powers. After the war there was practically nothing left. Certain subdivisions, such as Trent and Trieste, had gone to Italy, Transylvania had gone to Rumania, while Galicia had been restored to Poland. Other sections, such as Bohemia and Slovakia, had joined to form a new state. Hungary had accomplished its long-threatened secession and the Yugoslav regions in the southwest had merged with the Serbs.

A similar splitting-up of Germany has often been forecast, most recently by Count Harry Kessler, now lecturing at the Williamstown Institute of Politics. Bavarian separatism is of long standing, and in the Rhineland a similar tendency has undoubtedly been encouraged by certain French influences. This centrifugal movement began immediately after the armistice, when Poland received back Posen, Denmark obtained Slesvig, and France Alsace-Lorraine. "If this continues," remarked a newspaper writer at the Paris Peace Conference, "there will be only Berlin left to pay reparations." For a time the force of German unity prevailed, but now another crisis is impending. What is left of Austria is now a ward of the League of Nations. Is a similar fate in store for proud Prussia?

The effect of a modern revolution in Europe may be seen in Russia. There the provisional government, which corresponded to the German Republic of today, was soon overthrown by the Communists. The chaos, hunger, and violence that followed are still without an end. Such an event would likewise dissolve Germany for many years to come. The attempts at a restoration in Russia were relatively feeble. Without foreign aid they probably would not have been made at all. In Germany, on the other hand, the present Government may be attacked from the Right as well as from the Left. The monarchists and nationalists have been unusually active of late. A German revolution may be Black or it may be Red.

If such an uprising has a double character, then we are likely to see a German civil war, such as that which raged in China last year and which is not yet over. In Germany, however, such a contest would less probably arise between two distinct territorial sections, such as those opposed to each other in the American Civil War, or between military leaders, such as that tearing up the Chinese Empire, than between two classes, the Nationalists and the Communists. For some time the German press has been discussing "the threatening civil war," the radical papers urging the organization of a "red terror" to counterbalance the "white." What advantage the workingmen possess in numbers would be partly offset by the superior organization and military experience of the Junkers. Most of the old regimental units persist in skeleton form, needing only a signal to fill the ranks. Germany is also honeycombed with secret military organizations, prepared to fight for a restoration.

It is not fair to assume that France would welcome any of the above eventualities, though there are French factions who see in a territorial German split the only future safety for their own country. Either event would endanger, however, the economic well-being of France, as well as of the rest of Europe and the world. What the present French Government would probably prefer to see happen would be the displacement of the Cuno Cabinet by one based on the labor parties and one prepared to accept suggestions from France in the financial reorganization of the country. Only thus can pressure be applied to the industrial organizations which are alone able to produce adequate revenue for the payment of reparations.

Now that the Cuno Government has fallen, there is great danger of things going too far either to the Right or the Left. A monarchist restoration would disturb French public opinion about as much as a Soviet revolution. Failing to obtain a docile German Government, it is probable that France would not oppose a territorial subdivision, which for the time being would give the illusion of security. It is a great pity that the Europeans do not feel a greater sense of solidarity. If after Russia and Austria-Hungary, Germany goes under, the whole continent will be in a sorry state indeed.

SEVERAL United States senators are urging a special session of the Congress for the purpose of enacting legislation to advance the price of wheat, to reduce railway freight rates, and to make further provision for Government loans to farmers. There would seem to be no likelihood that the President will comply with the request, but even though he

The Congress and Economic Laws

should yield to the importunities of those who insist that "something must be done for agriculture," it is doubtful whether any of the desired measures would be enacted, and still more doubtful whether, if enacted, they would be of any material benefit to those demanding them.

The proposal of the American Farm Bureau Federation that the federal Government should buy 200,000,000 bushels of wheat might temporarily put up wheat prices, but this wheat would ultimately have to be marketed, and when sold would have the effect of depressing the price. Should it appear that through Government assistance the

price of wheat would probably be higher next year, the wheat growers would doubtless increase their acreage, with the result that there would be a still greater surplus to dispose of. The suggestion that the Government should sell the surplus crop in foreign markets on long-term credits will hardly receive serious consideration from the Congress.

An arbitrary reduction in freight rates would not accomplish its ostensible purpose of giving the farmers more for their products. So long as there is a greater production than the domestic market requires, prices are mainly fixed by the competition in foreign markets of similar products from other countries, and the benefits of lower freight charges would go largely to the consumer. Additional loans to the farmers, to enable them to hold grain and other crops in the hope of getting better prices, would be merely a palliative that could not affect underlying conditions. The belief that agriculture is such a peculiar industry that it can thrive only when aided by loans of Government funds is widespread but wholly fallacious. As a general rule, the less money the farmer borrows the better off he is. Piling up new debts, with their burden of fixed interest charges, is not the way out of the situation in which so many farmers find themselves. There has been altogether too much class legislation for interests that are dependent upon the farmers, but the remedy is not to be found in more class legislation, but in the repeal of all laws that operate to increase the cost of what the farmer buys, and in the substantial reduction of the oppressive tax burdens that he bears.

WHENEVER attention is called to the low wages paid women employees in shop or office, the plea is set up by employers that what is paid is used chiefly for "pin money," that girls usually live at home and are under slight expense, and that a woman having no family cares needs not so much money as a man, who usually has others to support.

Working Women and Their Money

Right now, the women's bureau of the Department of Labor at Washington has done a distinct service in gathering statistics bearing on these propositions. These it has issued as a report on "The Share of Wage-Earning Women in Family Support," and the result of the inquiry gives a flat negation to the propositions enumerated above. As the report expresses it, "In general, women are wage-earners, not only for their own entire support, but to meet a very definite responsibility as sharers in the support of others, or the maintenance of a higher standard of living in the families."

Continuing, the report declares officially what most observers would concede as the result of merely casual observation, namely, that among those of low earning capacity more women than men give their entire pay to family support; that unmarried women contribute more to family budgets than unmarried men; that on the whole women are more generous contributors to the family purse than are men.

It is high time that the "pin money" theory as applied to women's pay were demolished as this report demolishes it. The chief excuse—a disingenuous one at that—for paying women a lower wage than men for identical work has always been that they needed the money less. To the extent that they are free from petty, and costly, masculine vices this is true, but in all other respects changed economic conditions have made it false. The working woman today is not only self-supporting, but a prop and stay to others. The day of the girl who worked to get money for costly apparel, living meanwhile on her parents, if not wholly past, is rapidly passing. Ordinary observation of business conditions suggests this. The facts set forth in the bureau report confirm it. A self-respecting and self-supporting member of the business community today, the business woman should no longer be treated as an amateur, an inferior, or a parasite. In innumerable places she is doing man's work, and not infrequently doing it better than he. And for equal work she should get equal pay. Concentration on this issue will do womanhood as a whole more immediate good than the most clamorous agitation for absolute equality before the law.

WHAT Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons of Princeton University said the other day at Chautauqua, N. Y., regarding American foreign policy, namely, that its foundation stone should be "the Monroe Doctrine for the world," is worth examining in some detail. Dr. Gibbons led up to his conclusion from a consideration of the virtual impossibility of this policy being decisive and clear-cut under present conditions. It cannot be so, he urged, because the power of an American negotiator abroad is limited by the control of the people's representatives at home, and because that control is exercised only after the negotiator has acted. If, therefore, the United States is willing to profit by the lesson of Versailles, that experience may prove a turning point in American history. "Once we abandon our isolation," he declared, "we shall find that international questions affect our daily life and the ambiguity and uncertainty of the present system will no longer be tolerated."

A Monroe Doctrine for the World

Dr. Gibbons was explicit in showing what he himself understood by "the Monroe Doctrine for the world." "It means," he explained, "the extension of our defense of the independence of small and weak nations against the encroachment of European eminent domain from Latin America to the whole world." Of course, this is practically a restatement of the basic idea of self-determination of the smaller peoples. This latter theory, while fundamentally undoubtedly sound, has proved itself somewhat difficult to put into practice without modification more or less far-reaching, and whether the Monroe Doctrine, although as at present accepted it has proved its soundness, would bear a radical extension of applica-

tion, remains to be seen. The future alone can determine this. On the other hand, it seems more and more probable that, as the basis of fraternalism takes the place, in the consciousness of nations, of selfish aggrandizement, as the various peoples of the world discover by experience that the application of the Golden Rule to their domestic and foreign relationships constitutes the method whereby they will themselves obtain the greatest good, the tendency to aim at the subjection of the weaker nations is certain to give way to higher and nobler ideals. After all, a nation simply constitutes an aggregation of individuals, and hence its national policy will represent the general tenor of the morale of its people. The fact that out of the Versailles Treaty and the war, the United States, as a nation, obtained no territorial reward, is an indication that its people are gaining a greater respect for the rights of others than has been considered normal policy in times past. If, therefore, the establishment of "the Monroe Doctrine for the world" will help to bring about a still higher sense of practical idealism, then unquestionably the sooner it is made the foundation stone of America's foreign policy, the better for both the United States and the world.

A GOOD book or a good magazine article is none the worse for a good title. Mr. Allen Tucker knew how to attract the reader when, for his paper in The North American Review for August, he found the title, "The Wooden Indian and the Iron Deer." It is all the more fortunate since this is a paper worth reading, Wooden Indian and Iron Deer being for him symbols of a truth which, though stated before, cannot be stated too often: "Past art is to inspire us to make art for ourselves, not to enfeeble our hands till they are no better than copying machines."

A Loss Not Without Compensation

Mr. Tucker, however, makes the mistake of presenting the Wooden Indian and Iron Deer as coming "out of the people themselves," the very basis, as it were, of American art, though they were really turned out wholesale for the people by the American manufacturer. Americans did not have to create an art for themselves, for the early settlers brought the traditions of art over with them in their luggage. Their art was the art of Europe. In the English colonies the mark of England was on everything they built, everything they produced, just as the mark of Spain was on everything built and produced in the Spanish colonies, but they gave their own character to their adaptation of the old models to the next conditions. Colonial architecture is not quite the same as Georgian architecture, and so with the other arts. The Iron Deer was a poor thing and no more to be regretted than the jig-saw work with which the manufacturer also delighted the people. But the Wooden Indian had character, not because Americans had evolved the art of wood carving for themselves, but because they knew something of the art of sculpture. Indeed, the earliest museums and academies had their galleries of casts. Houdon's work was familiar at first hand, and there were well-trained wood carvers in the country—men like Rush in Philadelphia, who was a good artist even if Philadelphians were not always appreciative enough to preserve his work. For the first Wooden Indian, an artist must have been responsible.

The bad period, the period of abject imitation, came, but for Europe as well as America. England indulged in sham Gothic as unreservedly as America in sham Romanesque. Before there were "period" rooms, constructed by the dealer, in America, the Pre-Raphaelites and William Morris were leading the "little flock" into the "hamlets that grew near Hammersmith" and that were so unmercifully ridiculed and immortalized by Whistler in The Gentle Art. If Americans have not entirely outlived the fashion of the past, if they still cling to Gothic for their universities and classic for their railroad stations, they are evolving something of their own in the skyscrapers of New York. From their architecture, at least, originality has not altogether vanished. Mr. Tucker admits this and he should, therefore, accept the loss of his Wooden Indian with less despair.

Editorial Notes

IT WAS no empty sentiment which Mr. Frank Fletcher, head master of Charterhouse School and chairman of the head masters' conference, expressed recently before a select committee when he declared that although the British public school authorities desired to encourage boys to read daily newspapers, the presence of the large number of indecent reports in most of them rendered it necessary to be extremely careful as to which papers the boys were allowed to read. In the course of the meeting Mr. J. D. Cassels, K. C., asked him the pertinent question: "You are wanting a newspaper, then, which will direct the boy's attention to yesterday's cricket rather than last week's divorce news?" and received the simple answer, "Certainly." That there is a growing demand throughout the world for a general cleaning up of the tone of the newspapers is evident to anyone who looks around with a discerning eye.

THAT the new traffic law for pedestrians, which has just been passed by the State Legislature of Ohio, will prove a real protection to them, while walking along the highways of the State, is, of course, the ideal at which its sponsors have aimed. Still, there will probably be some who may feel slightly put out at certain of its clauses. These include a number of estimable "shalls" and "shall nots" for their attention and provide a fine of not more than \$25 for a first offense and of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for a second offense against them. In Ohio, at any rate, it would seem that the legislators are determined to protect pedestrians from their own follies.

"The Weeping Saint"

WE HAVE had an unusual share of unseasonable weather since July 15, so that stories of St. Swithun would seem especially appropriate, as we are well within the forty-day limit during which rain may be expected, if the old doggerel is to have any credit. A forcible reminder of the saint and his associations occurred a few days ago, when, during a visit at a farm, one of the help was heard to say that the weather would remain unsettled until after August 12, the date of the next new moon. The reasons she gave were that the recent full moon was a "wet" one—and then, too, it rained on St. Swithun's Day. Just what constitutes a "wet" moon she did not satisfactorily explain. The influence of the moon in causing tides has long been well known, and there is some reason for supposing that she produces a similar effect upon the atmosphere, combining with other causes in the generation of winds. Those winds which prevail about the time of new and full moon, and at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, are particularly ascribed to her influence. Incidentally, and in parenthesis, why speak of the moon as "she" and "her"?

In all the Teutonic languages the moon is masculine in gender. The Germans speak of Frau Sonne (Mrs. Sun) and Herr Mond (Mr. Moon). In Anglo-Saxon times the moon was a masculine thing, but in modern English the influence of classical mythology is shown, where Phœbus and Sol are gods, while Selene, Luna, and Diana are goddesses. In the Edda the son of Mundilfori is Máni (moon), and the daughter is Sol (sun); and even to this day they are so regarded by Lithuanians and by the Arabians; so it was also with the ancient Mexicans, the Slavi, and the Hindus. It is asserted also that, from being a measurer of time (the month), it came to be regarded as a symbol and name for "measure." Hence comes the Sanskrit mātram, a measuring instrument; Greek μέτρον; French mètre; English meter.

But revenons à nos moutons! St. Swithun, "the weeping saint," was a Saxon prelate, chaplain to King Egbert, first King of all England, and tutor to his son Ethelwulf. Afterward he became tutor to Prince Alfred, and in 852 Bishop of Winchester. Swithun, an alternative spelling of the name, would seem to be the more correct form, as, in three charters signed by him, in Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus, he writes "Swithunus presbyter regis Egberti," "Swithunus diaconus," and "Swithunus episcopus." In an excess of humility he desired to be buried outside in the churchyard of the minster, where the "sweet rain of heaven might fall on his grave," or, as the Latin even more humbly puts it, "ubi et pedibus praeterantium et stillicidii ex alto orantibus esset obnoxius" ("where he might be exposed both to the traffic of pedestrians and to the dewdrops distilled from the heavens"). On his canonization, a hundred years later, the monks thought to honor the saint by removing his body into the choir, and fixed July 15 for the ceremony; but it rained day after day for forty days, so that the monks saw the saints were averse to their project and wisely desisted.

The rhyme that has made the saint famous is as follows:

St. Swithun's day, gif ye co' rain,
For forty days it will remain;
St. Swithun's day, au ye be fair,
For forty days it will rain na mair.

The theory has been advanced that in the legend we have the survival of some pagan or prehistoric day of augury which has successfully sheltered itself behind the name of an ecclesiastical saint. This is in a measure borne out by like apparent survivals in other lands, where the same preliminaries produce the same period (forty days) of bad weather—although the dates differ! In one part of France it is St. Médard, and of June 8 it is said:

S'il pleut le jour de St. Médard,
Il pleut quarante jours plus tard;
and elsewhere, on June 19, it is said of St. Gervais:

S'il pleut le jour de St. Gervais,
Il pleut quarante jours après.

In Scotland it is St. Martin of Bullions, and Scottish folk say that if it rains on July 4 it will rain for forty days. Sir Walter Scott mentions St. Martin of Bullions in "The Abbot." The rainy saint of Flanders is St. Godelieve, whose day is July 6.

In Germany the day of the Seven Sleepers (June 27) is the decisive day for rain. Gregory of Tours, at the close of the sixth century, tells a story of the persecution of Christians in the third century by Decius. During their flight from Ephesus seven Christians took refuge in a cave near the city, where they were discovered by pursuers, who walled up the entrance in order to starve them. By a miracle they all fell asleep, and it was not until the reign of Theodosius II, in 447, that they were reanimated. On awakening, supposing that their sleep had been of a single night, and no doubt feeling hungry, one of the party ventured out to buy provisions. He was amazed to find churches with crosses everywhere, where but a few hours before, as he thought, the cross had been an object of universal contempt. When he tendered as payment for food coins of the time of Decius, he was at first arrested, but on their story becoming known the whole party was carried in triumph into the city.

Just what the Seven Sleepers had to do with rain, however, does not appear from the story. But enough has been said to show that there is a whole family of Swithuns, and where there are so many, familiarity tends to breed contempt.

Why the control of the weather should be left in the hands of so many saints, instead of those of practical business men, is not at first apparent. But, then, weather is something that endures no control, anyway, and even though their prognostications are occasionally at fault, these officials should sometimes be excused. Even our own modern up-to-date weather man, with all the records of weather experience for decades at his command, has been—well, known to stumble! F. S.

An Innovation in American Government

THERE has come into existence in the United States during recent years, by accident or design, writes Marvin B. Rosenberry in The North American Review, an extraconstitutional method, by which the federal Government has sought to influence and control state governments. Stated in plain terms, the federal Government says to the states: Here is an appropriation which is available to you upon certain conditions. As a rule these conditions are that a like amount shall be appropriated by the state government for the purpose indicated in the bill making the federal appropriation. There is a further stipulation that certain conditions relating to intrastate affairs are to be complied with as a condition of receiving federal aid. This scheme, by which the federal Government in effect exercises legislative power in relation to education, public health, and other kindred subjects strictly within the police power of the states, is an innovation upon America's constitutional system.